

## King continues to receive support

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court on Sunday received more cables expressing support for His Majesty King Hussein and allegiance to the Hashemite throne. The cables received on Sunday were sent by representatives of governments in the East and West Banks and also from Jordanian and Palestinian expatriates and elders from refugee camps. The cables expressed appreciation of the King's nation-wide address which dealt with the Palestine question and relations between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The cables also voiced gratitude for King Hussein for his endeavours to bring about liberation of the lands and people now under Israeli rule. The cables also pledged the people's determination to march behind the King in firm unity towards the achievement of national aspirations.

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## King congratulates Hassan II

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday wished King Hassan II of Morocco congratulations on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his accession to the throne. In his cable the King paid tribute to the brotherly relations and strong cooperation linking the peoples of the two countries. The King said "we take pride in and are keen on further developing these ties to achieve the common interests and to serve the causes of the Arab and Islamic nations. The King also wished King Hassan continuing good health to achieve further progress and prosperity to the Moroccan people.

## Crown Prince, premier condole Al Masri family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday visited the residence of Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri to convey his condolences to Al Masri family on the tragic death of Nablus Mayor Zafer Al Masri. Also on Sunday night Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai visited Mr. Masri and conveyed his condolences. The Nablus mayor was assassinated Sunday by a lone gunman as he was leaving his car on his way to his office.

## Higher education minister in Cairo

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Nassef Al Attia arrived here on Sunday for a four-day visit to Cairo during which he will attend the annual conference of the Egyptian Academy of Arabic which is scheduled to open here on Monday. Dr. Attia will also hold talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Dr. Fahim Muhammad Ali.

## Bomb explodes in East Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A small bomb exploded near the Sallah Pool in East Jerusalem on Sunday but caused no injuries or damage, police said. The pool was part of the underwater network for the ancient walled city of Jerusalem. Two bombs were planted in Jerusalem last week. One bomb exploded but caused no injuries. Police defused the other.

## Nigerian urges talks on Chad

LONDON (R) — A round-table conference is the only hope for peace in Chad, where France, Libya and the United States risk becoming embroiled in a war of major proportions (see page 2). Nigeria's foreign minister said in a British newspaper interview on Sunday. "We see the only hope for peace in a round-table conference for all the Chadian parties," Bolaji Akinyemi told the Observer newspaper in an exclusive interview in London. Mr. Akinyemi said an all-out fight between French-backed President Hissene Habre and Libyan-backed former President Goukouni Oueddei could be imminent with a possible rebel assault on the capital N'djamena.

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# Zafer Al Masri shot dead; Abu Nidal, PFLP issue claims

## Jordan condemns Nablus mayor's assassination as part of terrorism against Palestinian cause

By Salameh B. Ne'matt and agency dispatches

AMMAN — Zafer Al Masri, the recently-appointed mayor of Nablus in the occupied West Bank, was shot to death as he walked to his office on Sunday morning. Two dissident Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions claimed responsibility for the assassination of the 44-year-old mayor.

Jordan vigorously condemned the act as "another link in a chain of criminal and terrorist deeds directed against the Palestinian cause." An official statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the assassination "served (the Israeli) designs to Judaize the (occupied) Arab lands and consolidate the Israeli occupation."

The statement described Mr. Masri as "a sincere man who devoted his life to the service of his town and its people." It added that "nationalism in the occupied territories will remain stronger than the hand of terrorism and the culprits will not escape punishment."

A PLO statement issued here later severely condemned the assassination and described it as "another criminal act which serves the designs of the Zionist entity."

The statement said the act was

"an attempt to provoke vicious dissent in the occupied homeland and the Zionist enemy and its agents have been preparing for a long time." The statement described Mr. Masri as "one of the prominent nationalist personalities in the occupied territories."

Khalil Al Wazir, deputy PLO commander, told AFP, the French news agency, in Amman that the culprits will not escape the punishment of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Wazir (Abu Jihad) said the assassination "was committed by hands that work in the service of the Israeli enemy and its agents."

He said the act aimed at "threatening the unity of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Masri, who assumed office as mayor last December, was shot three times in the back with a pis-



Zafer Al Masri

tol and at least two bullets lodged in his heart, an Israeli officer told the Associated Press on condition of anonymity. The mayor, who is survived by three children, died at Rafiqiyah hospital a short time after his assassination.

The AP quoted an Israeli military statement as saying that Mr. Masri was shot to death at 8:00 a.m.

"The Nablus mayor was murdered while he was about to enter the municipality building," the statement said.

He was shot by a lone gunman who escaped in the direction of the market place, it said.

Israeli police used hoses to clean the blood-splattered spot where Mr. Masri fell on the tree-

lined municipality street about 30 metres from the front door of the city hall. Only a chalk line marked the spot where he fell as he walked to work from his home on Faissal Street only 200 metres away, according to an AP dispatch.

Streets became deserted after the attack and Israeli occupation army imposed a curfew that was expected to stay in force until the funeral on Monday. AP said Israeli soldiers manned roadblocks at entrances to Nablus and searched the streets, rounding up Arab youths for questioning. One group of 20 Arabs was seen being held at gunpoint before reporters were ordered out of the area. The agency did not say whether Israelis were arrested.

An anonymous caller who said he spoke for the extremist Abu Nidal faction of the PLO claimed responsibility for the assassination. The claim was made in a phone call to the headquarters of the French news agency in Paris.

The Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) also claimed responsibility for the assassination. A statement issued in Damascus said the group carried out the "death sentence" against Mr. Masri.

Hafez Tiqan, the 57-year-old deputy mayor, was chosen to replace Mr. Masri at an emergency

(Continued on page 3)

## Israel says commando killed in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers killed a commando in a clash on Sunday in Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, the Israeli army said.

It said the clash followed the reported foiling on Saturday of a Palestinian commando attempt to "infiltrate" from Lebanon.

Sunday's incident took place at the northwestern edge of the "security zone," military sources told Reuters. Israeli troops found Soviet-made 82-mm mortars and Kalashnikov rifles and shells nearby, the sources said.

Military sources told AP the Palestinian commandos, who were killed north of the border after a brief chase into the "security zone" on Saturday belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

The army said Saturday that in addition to their personal weapons, the commandos, who were dressed as Israeli soldiers, carried food, a map and a leaflet that indicated they intended to carry out an attack in a settlement in the Galilee.

The incident came a week after the Israeli army ended a six-day search operation in South Lebanon for two of its soldiers captured in an ambush.

In Beirut, a statement by the DFLP said "the group of Martyr Arabi Assaf" had fought a seven-hour battle with Israeli forces near the settlement of Maalot after detaining several Israelis.

It said the battle took place after three commandos detained occupants of an Israeli military vehicle.

"As our heroes drove away with the occupants they encountered an Israeli force with whom they engaged in a seven-hour battle," the statement, delivered to international news agencies, said.

It was accompanied by a copy of a note written in Arabic which the commandos apparently carried. It was addressed to the Israeli command.

"We now hold a number of your citizens... we demand the release of our comrades who have been in Israeli jails since years," the letter said.

Karam: Arabs not backing resistance, page 2



ROYAL SUPPORT: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan holds a child during the opening of a nationwide vaccination (See page 3).

# Unusual bullet could provide leads in Palme assassination

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — Swedish police said on Sunday they were trying to determine the source of an unusual nine-millimetre bullet used in the attack in which Prime Minister Olof Palme was killed Friday night.

"This is an interesting bullet," Stockholm Police Commissioner Hans Holmer told journalists, noting that it did not match any of hundreds of bullet types investigators kept on file.

Superintendent Rolf Fredriksson said the fact that the copper-jacketed lead bullet was unusual would initially make it harder for police to trace its origin and its possible users.

But once traced, he said, its unusual nature could make tracing the attacker easier.

"This bullet has an extra penetrating effect thanks to its long copper jacket," said Vincent Lange, chief of the police technical division.

He declined to speculate on a report in one Stockholm newspaper that such a bullet had been seen in case Mr. Palme was wearing a bulletproof vest, which he was not.

Grieving Swedes mourned their longtime premier in churches and streets on Sunday, still gathering at the flower-covered site of his killing in downtown Stockholm (Sweden swept by grief, page 8).

But 36 hours after the killing that has stunned this country in which political violence is virtually

## King phones Carl Gustav to convey condolences

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday telephoned King Carl Gustav of Sweden to express his condolences on the death of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

In his call the King strongly condemned the assassination of Mr. Palme and deplored all other terrorist actions, which he said, violate all human principles and morals. King Hussein called for an intensification of international efforts to combat terrorism and uphold it so that security and stability can prevail worldwide.

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## Dobrynin may be named to replace Shevardnadze

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze may be switched to a senior Communist Party post at the end of the present party congress in Moscow, Western diplomats said on Sunday.

They said they had been told by Soviet officials that Mr. Shevardnadze, 58, was likely to be made head of the party Central Committee's International Department to replace Boris Ponomarev, a candidate politburo member aged 81.

The officials indicated that Anatoly Dobrynin, 66, who has been ambassador to Washington since 1961, was a strong contender to take over the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Shevardnadze, a full politburo member, succeeded Andrei Gromyko in July last year after the veteran foreign minister was made

Soviet president.

The diplomats said that if Mr. Shevardnadze was moved to the international department, it would reflect a drive by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to assert closer party control over vital areas of policy.

Foreign affairs would be directed chiefly by the central committee while the Foreign Ministry under a veteran diplomat would be reduced to executive rather than policy-making functions.

Mr. Shevardnadze is seen by western experts as a close ally of Mr. Gorbachev and diplomats said the predicted reshuffle would mean a revitalisation of the international department.

Any changes in the party leadership or new appointments are expected when a new central committee is elected at the end of the congress.

## Polisario foresees negotiated solution to W. Saharan conflict

HASSI ABDALLAH, Algeria (R) — The leader of Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara has ruled out a military solution to the 10-year-old conflict and called for international pressure to force Morocco to negotiate.

Mohammed Abdul Aziz said: "Our experience with Mauritania and past experiences of peoples struggling in the world strengthen our conviction that a solution will inevitably have to be found at the negotiating table."

In 1979 Mauritania, battered by Polisario guerrilla attacks, withdrew from the southern part of Western Sahara it had occupied since 1976 and Morocco took over the area.

Mr. Abdul Aziz called on Western nations, such as France and Spain, to put pressure on Morocco to seek a negotiated settlement by

making their military, financial and political backing for Rabat dependent on an end to the conflict.

"The massive economic and financial aid as well as the grants allocated to Morocco are in fact directly used in the war effort to buy weapons, ammunition and war machines," he said.

He reaffirmed the Polisario's willingness to implement an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolution calling for direct talks between Morocco and Polisario leading to a ceasefire and a referendum on self-determination.

"We launch an appeal to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, and to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to work for the implementation of the peace plan," Mr. Abdul Aziz said.

## Ershad announces elections

DHAKA (AP) — Bangladesh military ruler President-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad on Sunday announced that parliamentary elections would be held on the last week of April to end four years of martial law.

Gen. Ershad told the nation in an address over radio and television that the election commission would later announce a firm date and schedule for the polls. The elections are to be held under martial law, Gen. Ershad said.

Gen. Ershad, who came to power in a bloodless coup in March 1982, did not say in Sunday's announcement when he will lift martial law.

This will be Gen. Ershad's fourth attempt to hold elections.

Palme reestablished Sweden as a major moral force; Carlsson rose from grassroots to premiership, page 4

## KASER ALNESA LLTAGMEL

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## ALWAHA STORES

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## Kuwaiti Armed Forces ready for defence action

**KUWAIT (AP)** — Kuwait's Armed Forces have been readied to defend the country's territorial waters and hinterland, and the government will "never permit any foreign power to use its territory" for military purposes, a senior parliamentarian announced Sunday.

The Parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee met Saturday under Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad and discussed means of facing "Iranian threats to Kuwait and other Gulf countries," committee Chairman Jasssem Al Oun told reporters.

Sheikh Sabah, in his capacity as acting prime minister, told the committee that "Kuwait is well defended by its navy and land forces," Al Oun said.

"Kuwait will never permit any foreign power to use its territory for military purposes, and our defence preparations are good," Sheikh Sabah was quoted as telling the committee.

Parliament sources said the meeting noted a threat attributed to Iranian President Ali Khamenei to confiscate oil produced for Iraq by other Gulf states.

This was taken as a clear all-

usion to the 300,000 barrels a day produced by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from the neutral zone between the two countries and shipped to Iraq's customers.

Iran has threatened unspecified action if Kuwait allowed Iraqi Navy units to use the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan, which is 24 kilometres from the southern Iraqi Fao peninsula.

The newspaper Al Sanyassh meanwhile reported that the Gulf alliance's Rapid Deployment Force would be moved from the Saudi region of Hafr Al Baten to help defend Kuwait, it need be.

The 3,000-strong force was assembled in the eastern Saudi region in December 1984, on the strength of a resolution by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) summit conference which earmarked \$6 billion for the force's initial budget.

The force, which is commanded by a Saudi general, is armed mainly with tanks and other armoured vehicles, in addition to a radar network for anti-aircraft early warning. It also has squadrons of aircraft for interception, reconnaissance and combat duties, according to GCC officials.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic integration and collective defence pact.

Citing unidentified official sources, Al Sanyassh said the force would "react to mounting Iranian threats against Kuwait and other GCC countries."

The paper said the government has rejected an Iranian demand that Kuwait issue an official declaration that it would never allow any foreign power to use its territory for military purposes.

"Kuwait has already made it clear in various official statements that no foreign power will be allowed on its territory," the paper said. "The government will step up contacts with Arab, Islamic and friendly powers to explain the Iranian threats."

## London to complain about Syrian links with Abu Nidal

**LONDON (R)** — Britain intends to use a rare visit to London by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara "as an opportunity to complain about Damascus' support for radical Palestinian commander Abu Nidal."

British officials said Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe would express to Shara "Britain's deep disquiet about reports that Abu Nidal continued to enjoy official Syrian backing."

Mr. Shara, who will spend two days in London, is the first Syrian Foreign Minister to visit Britain since 1976.

The officials said Sir Geoffrey intended to make clear that Syria's failure to disassociate itself from Abu Nidal was harming its international image.

Abu Nidal — the name means "father of the struggle" — was blamed by the United States for last December's airport attacks in Rome and Vienna, and the hijack of an Egyptian plane to Malta in November.

He was based in Damascus from 1981 until late 1984 when he surfaced in Libya. But the officials said his organisation still maintained an active office in the Syrian capital.

The officials said Sir Geoffrey would also ask Syria to use its influence to help secure the release of Alec Collet, a British journalist who was kidnapped in Beirut last March.

A group calling itself the Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims (ROSM) claimed responsibility for the action and for at least five other attacks on British targets abroad since 1984. British officials believe the group is controlled by Abu Nidal.

Britain is holding five members of the Abu Nidal organisation in jail, three of them serving long sentences for seriously wounding the Israeli ambassador to London in June 1982.

According to officials, one of the three, Marwan Al Banna, is a relative of Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Al Banna.

Police sources said the two others were arrested here last year and were awaiting trial on charges of conspiring to cause an explosion.

The officials said Britain would also seek to explore Syrian views on the Arab-Israeli conflict following last month's speech by King Hussein, breaking off efforts to draw the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) into peace negotiations.

"We are anxious to keep our rather tenuous dialogue with Syria going, despite our disagreements, because we recognise that Syria has a crucial role to play in the region," one official said.

## Civil war chips away at Lebanon's past

By William MacClem  
Reuters

**ESHMUN, Lebanon (R)** — Lebanon's war is eating away at its fabulous past. Thieves freely plunder ancient sites while the chaos plays havoc with archaeological record-keeping and puts many ruins out of bounds to experts.

"Archaeology is dormant in Lebanon. Worse, war has prevented us from finding how much of value war has destroyed," said Helga Seiden, associate professor of archaeology at the American University of Beirut (AUB).

Among the country's treasures that have been neglected during the civil war are the statues and fading blue mosaics of Eshmun's Phoenician temple. Built by the Kings of the once-powerful city-state of Sidon, the temple has survived for 25 centuries by the banks of the Awali River.

In Tyre, a barber's shop window displayed a plethora of coins, statuettes, potsherds and earrings fished illegally from the sea or scooped from the port's many ancient sites.

"Look at this figurine," the barber said. "It's 3,500 years old. It goes for 3,500 (Lebanese) pounds (\$175)."

Important excavations in cities which see heavy fighting are often badly chipped and battered by shellfire. Rural ruins are less affected, but remain prey to looters.

Major sites include prehistoric remains, while others range from the late Stone Age of about 3,500 B.C. through Phoenician, Hellenistic, Roman and Islamic periods down to the Crusaders.

"Our excavations closed down as hostilities broke out," said a Lebanese professor of archaeology.

"Some sites were shelled even before we could draw up a list of their objects."

"Material and documentary losses are incalculable," added the

scholar, who asked not to be named. "Disorder encouraged secret excavations and illegal traffic in antiquities, which in turn led to the systematic destruction of certain sites."

The Tyre barber offered an "ancient" statuette for 250 pounds (\$12.5) and a coin for 100 pounds (\$5).

"People dive in the sea every day for treasure from sunken ruins, or they take them from ground sites," he said. "I sell them to U.N. peacekeeping troops or foreign journalists."

Floundering Lebanon's ancient sites, however, is nothing new. Scholarly European diplomats, foreign residents and consular agents shipped off tonnes of Sarcophagi and burial treasures in the 19th century, many of which can be seen today in the Louvre in Paris or Istanbul's Topkapı Sarayı Museum.

Such Western rapacity is directly traced by Beirut archaeologists to the free-wheeling attitude of today's Lebanese.

"Archaeology began as a treasure hunt with the 'gentleman' explorers," Seiden said. "There's still no feeling of national heritage. If someone finds something, it's as good as gone."

Many accuse pre-war tourism ministers of encouraging a fickle popular attitude to antiquity by ignoring small-scale but academically vital restoration, while lavishing funds on restoration of spectacular Roman sites to lure tourists.

Nowadays, only the occasional busload of Europeans trundles in from Syria to marvel at the magnificent columns of the Roman temple of Bacchus in Baalbek.

War frightens most tourists away and keeps Beirut's archaeologists penned in.

"Half my students can't get to sites," a teacher said.

"How can you ask students to

think about what happened three or four thousand years ago if they do not know what's going to happen to them in the next half an hour?" asked the Lebanese professor.

Sites abound, but in many cases war has prevented even cursory inspection. Of 490 promising sites in the eastern Bekaa Valley, only six have ever been dug, AUB staff say.

"The (1982) Israeli invasion stopped the little digging work that was going on," said Seiden. "If archaeologists tried to continue, they were physically stopped."

Just after the invasion, inspectors from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) saw Israeli bulldozers destroy several terracotta sarcophagi at a site in Tyre.

In Sidon, charred, bullet-riddled car wrecks clog the entrance to a Chalcolithic site where men once built hut-like stone edifices almost 4,000 years before Christ.

A groundsman still does duty, but says war has made his job impossible. "The government gives me a gun to protect the site, but what can I do against gangs?" he said.

Lebanon's most valuable treasures, including priceless Phoenician and Canaanite Jewellery, were removed from the National Museum on Beirut's "Green Line" but have not been seen since.

Sarcophagi too heavy to shift remained in the building, which officials say will stay boarded up until peace returns.

"I am afraid archaeology here might end up reduced to blurb in tourist guides and a few glossy publications written in Lebanon's last good years," said the Lebanese professor.

## France deploys radar system in Chad

**PARIS (R)** — France has deployed a radar system, guarded by its troops, in northern Chad for the first time since fresh fighting broke out there, officials said Sunday.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said radar equipment had been deployed Saturday in Moussori, about 200 kilometres north west of the Chadian capital N'Djamena.

He said the radar was aimed at providing better protection for N'Djamena airport in the event of air attacks.

The vulnerability of the airport was highlighted on Feb. 17 when it was attacked by a lone high-flying Soviet-built Tupolev-22 bomber.

France said the attack left a crater in the runway. The airport was closed to civilian traffic for two days.

The spokesman would not say how many troops were deployed to protect the radar, but ministry sources numbered them at about a hundred.

France sent troops and aircraft to Chad under an operation codenamed Epervier (sparrowhawk) following a Libyan-backed rebel offensive southwards against governmental forces three weeks ago.

The attack was repulsed by President Hissene Habre's forces but Mr. Habre has said Libya is massing troops in the north of the country in preparation for a fresh offensive.

## Karami: Arabs not backing resistance

**ABU DHABI (R)** — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has accused Arab states of not supporting Lebanese attempts to dislodge Israel from the South.

He told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad in an interview: "Despite what is happening in Lebanon, which is in

defence not only of Lebanon but the Arab region, we say with regret that we did not receive any move or Arab initiative to support our position."

Israeli troops continue to occupy a "security zone" in the South after they formally withdrew from Lebanon last year.

Mr. Karami also reiterated calls on Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to resign or accept a Syrian-brokered peace pact signed by Lebanese militia leaders last December.

He said he would continue to boycott cabinet meetings "until we find a proper solution that serves the interest of this country."

## Crime sweeps Beirut amid factional violence

By Ed Blanche  
Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — A young gunman accosts a middle-aged woman in an elevator in Muslim west Beirut. The woman hands over her purse, containing 5,000 Lebanese pounds (\$205).

The gunman peels off two 1,000-pound notes and hands back the rest.

"I only need this. I've got medicine to buy and I don't have the money," the gunman says before getting out on the ground floor.

The woman who recounted the incident and asked not to be identified was lucky. Few of the gunmen, bandits and thieves plaguing Muslim west Beirut are so considerate.

Dozens of people are robbed daily or lose their cars to gunmen on the streets. The police are virtually powerless to stop the crime wave. Many of the gunmen are attached to militias who rule the Muslim sector.

In Christian east Beirut, across the Green Line that slices Beirut into rival territories, militias also rule. But, with a Falangist president, the army and police have a semblance of authority.

West Beirut's wave of lawlessness began in February 1984 when militias drove Falangist units of the army out of the Muslim sector and took control themselves.

A sharply deteriorating economy, plummeting currency, rampant inflation and skyrocketing prices have driven many Beirutis to crime.

Samir Ghannoum, an interior decorating student at Beirut University College, was one of a four-man gang who held up five banks, six shops and two restaurants in west Beirut.

Police estimate they stole 1.5 million pounds (\$70,000) before they were caught after a shootout with security guards when they tried to rob the Pakistani Bank.

Ghannoum, at a police news conference, said, "I got into this because I desperately needed money."

"I'm married. My sister has four children. Her husband isn't around and I have to support her family and my elderly parents."

"It was good to have money. We spent some and then put the rest in the bank and quit school."

Ghannoum, 22, and his gang, which included two other university students, were armed to the teeth. Police displayed an arsenal that included silencer-equipped pistols, Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, pump-action shotguns and hand grenades.

A detective who worked on the Ghannoum case said: "Youngsters are turning to crime because they believe that in the lawlessness and chaos in west Beirut the police can't function. They believe they

can get away with it and generally do."

Wajih Khater, director-general of the Justice Ministry, said there have been nearly 60,000 robberies in Lebanon since the war began.

"We've never known such a rate of bank robberies as we've had in the last two years," he said.

Lebanon's prisons long ago ceased to function. Militiamen have emptied them three times over. They go in to free friends and relatives and usually just open the gates and let everyone out.

More than 5,000 convicted murderers, rapists, gunmen and thieves have been freed like that since 1975. Most of the 27 prisons now are either occupied by refugees or used by the militias.

Lebanon's judicial system is in collapse after 11 years of civil war. Courts have been idle for years. Most offenders, including shopkeepers accused of overcharging, are tried by militia tribunals whose justice is rough.

Last May, Soviet-made Grad rockets hit the central law courts in the Justice Palace in east Beirut, starting a fire that destroyed all legal records.

Drugs increasingly are a factor. Lebanon, one of the world's major sources of Hashish and Marijuana, for the first time has a thriving domestic market as youngsters who have grown up amid the bloodletting turn to drugs.

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## Sudan prepares for first election in 18 years

By James R. Peipert  
Associated Press

**KHARTOUM (AP)** — Political fervour is sweeping this sun-baked capital at the confluence of the Blue and White Niles, with campaigning under way for Sudan's first general election in 18 years.

Political rallies, party newspapers, street demonstrations and posters, expounding policies of all stripes and colours, have become commonplace.

Only one political party existed during the autocratic 16-year rule of former President Jaafar Numeiri, who was ousted last April 6 after an uprising and civil disobedience campaign involving professional people, students, trade unions and other groups.

But 47 parties, many formed over the past year, have registered for the April 1-12 balloting that is to select a constituent assembly.

Although most of the parties have Islamic underpinnings — reflecting Sudan's dominant religion — they range across the political spectrum. There are Moslem-aligned Communists, admirers of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Muslim Fundamentalists who believe Islam should guide the state.

There also are centrists, such as the Umma Party and the Dem-

ocratic Unionists. The Umma is a nationalist group while the Democratic Unionists favour ties with Egypt.

Al Gazouly Dafaallah, a physician who is prime minister in the military-led transitional government (TMC), said Sudan's 20.5 million people have an "insatiable craving for freedom and democracy" after 16 years of Numeiri's rule.

The election machinery had become rusty under the pro-American Numeiri, who led a military coup in May 1969, dissolved all political parties and set up in 1972 his Sudan Socialist Union as the only legal political organisation. He was "elected" three times, in 1971, 1978 and 1983, with himself as the only candidate.

The first step in preparing for April's multiparty elections was to compile a registry of eligible voters — men and women over age 18. Registration began Jan. 18 and ended on Feb. 23. A list of eligible voters is expected by the end of February.

They will be balloting for some 300 members of the constituent assembly, whose first task will be to draw up a new constitution.

The number of assembly members is uncertain because a rebellion under way in some parts of the south will prevent voting

there, and the number of representatives for such special-interest groups as the professions, trade unions and women has not been decided.

Results of the voting are to be announced on April 13-16, and the assembly is to hold its first session on April 26.

Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, who is chairman of the Transitional Military Council and the country's leader, called the transition to a wholly civilian government a new era in Sudanese politics.

"Our role will end when the new government is elected," the former defence minister and armed forces chief of staff said of the military in a talk with a group of foreign journalists. "Our policy is to withdraw completely and go back to the barracks."

Western diplomats here generally believe the new government almost certainly will be a fragile coalition, because only a handful of the parties are likely to win a significant number of seats.

A recent poll of 1,500 Sudanese by the Saudi Arabian magazine Al Majalla reinforced a general view that the three parties most likely to figure in a coalition — all active before Numeiri came to power — are the Democratic Unionists,

Umma and National Islamic Front.

The Umma was preferred by 26 per cent of those polled. The National Islamic Front was preferred by 15 per cent and the Democratic Unionists by 11.6 per cent.

The Sudanese Communist Party, which once figured prominently in Sudan's political life, was favoured by 10.7 per cent.

"Numeiri, left-leaning when he came to power, backed down on the Communists after an abortive coup in July 1971 and purged its leadership through imprisonment and execution."

The Moscow-oriented party's current secretary-general, Mohammad Ibrahim Nugud, said it would be difficult for a coalition to take in the Communists because much of Sudan's economic backing comes from such anti-Communist countries as Saudi Arabia and the United States.

The main tasks of whatever government comes to power will be to rehabilitate Sudan's virtually bankrupt economy and open a dialogue with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the southern insurgents led by renegade army Col. John Garang.

It also may have to decide whether to keep, modify or abolish Sharia, the Islam-based code of laws imposed in 1983 by Numeiri.

## TV & RADIO

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**PROGRAMME ONE**  
16:00 ..... Karami  
16:00 ..... Caribons  
16:00 ..... Mickey Mouse  
17:00 ..... Children programmes  
18:15 ..... Small wonder  
19:15 ..... Science and Life (Arabic)  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:00 ..... Arab scenes  
20:35 ..... Local Comedy  
21:00 ..... Tomorrow's programmes  
22:15 ..... Arabic film  
23:00 ..... News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Film Continued

**PROGRAMME TWO**  
18:00 ..... Boite aux lettres  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Magazine Sportif (French)  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... Carol Burnett And Friends  
20:30 ..... Sense and Sensibility  
21:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Dallas

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07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsweek  
07:45 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumental  
14:15 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumental  
16:10 ..... Sports Round-up  
16:15 ..... Special Feature  
17:00 ..... The 15th Century A.H.  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:15 ..... Special Feature  
19:00 ..... Newsweek  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
21:25 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.

23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
24:00 ..... Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Foreign Affairs  
06:45 Doctor Who 06:55 Reflections  
07:00 World News 07:30 Twenty-Four  
Hours News Summary 07:30 Letterbox  
07:45 Roundup of the Week 08:00  
Newsweek 08:30 The Mirror in Focus  
09:00 World News 09:30 Twenty-Four  
Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and  
Company 10:00 World News 10:00 Ref-  
lection 10:15 Foreign Affairs 10:30  
Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:00  
British Press Review 11:15 Good Books  
11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look  
Ahead 11:45 People's Choice 12:00 The  
Sunday Footie 12:30 Stock Market  
13:00 World News 13:00 News About  
Britain 13:15 I Wish I Met 13:30  
Album Time 14:00 Radio Newsweek  
14:05 Sports. Utopia 14:05 Sports  
Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00  
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
15:30 Kings of Swing 16:00 News Sum-  
mary. Outlook 16:05 Breakfast at Tel-  
lami's 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 The  
Mind in Focus 17:45 What's New 18:00  
World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15  
My Country in Mind 18:30 The Music  
Business 18:40 The World Today 19:00  
World News 19:00 Book Choice 19:15  
My World 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00  
Newsweek 20:30 Charlie 21:00 News  
Summary. Footie 21:30 Stock Market  
Report 21:45 Popular Choice 22:00  
World News 22:00 Twenty-Four Hours:  
News Summary 22:50 Sports Inter-  
national 23:00 News Summary. Net  
work U.K. 23:15 The Music Business  
23:30 Rock Radio 24:00 World News  
00:00 The World Today 00:25 Book  
Choice 00:30 Reflections 00:45 Sports  
Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00  
Commentary 01:15 No Place Like It —  
Six Visions of Utopia 1:30 My Country  
in Mind

**VOICE OF AMERICA**  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,  
11925 & 15210 Hz

06:00 News 06:30 Newsline 06:30 VOA  
Morning 07:00 News 07:30 Newsline  
07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:30  
Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning News  
Summary 17:00 News 17:30 Newsline  
17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:30

## WHAT'S GOING ON

**TODAY'S EVENTS**

**EXHIBITIONS**

\* An art exhibition by Hassan Agla at the Gallery of the Housing Bank complex (until March 6)

\* An exhibition of selected works by Jordanian and Foreign Contemporary artists at the Alia Art Gallery, Jabbal Amman. First Circle (until March 11).

\* Engineering book exhibition and aviation exhibition at Yarmouk University.

\* French cinema exhibition entitled "Cochon, Cheese" at the French Cultural Centre (until March 13).

**BREAKDANCING**

\* The magnificent force, a six-member breakdancing group, will perform at the Palace of Culture at 7:00 p.m.

**LECTURE**

\* A lecture by Jany Bourdais on literature and cinema at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

Royal Cultural Centre ... Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ... 644371  
Cultural Centre Library ... 641520  
British Council ...



## Government to re-impose agricultural price policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government is re-imposing a price control system on agricultural products offered for sale in local markets and has decided to create government controlled parallel markets to sell vegetables and fruits, Minister of Industry and Trade and Supply Rajal Mawash announced here Sunday.

He told a press conference that a special committee has been appointed by the cabinet to design a new system, based on sound methods and techniques, which will be fair for both producers and consumers. This committee will have a report on its work in two weeks time, the minister said.

The decision by the cabinet reverses a government order issued three months ago for scrapping the old price system with the purpose of giving incentives to farmers to increase their production for the markets. In his press conference, the minister pointed out that the government will continue to give proper attention to the agricultural sector because of its importance to the national economy.

The scrapping of the old system has not served its purpose and did not achieve the intended objectives, which were to end bottlenecks in marketing crops that caused huge losses for farmers and producers and caused many locally produced crops to be sold at very low prices, the minister said.

Following the scrapping of the old price system, it was noticed that prices went up only in the first week but gradually wholesale prices dropped in the following weeks as retail prices soared, causing an imbalance in the demand and supply process, the minister pointed out.

He said that the drop in the wholesale prices was also due to the fact that merchants stopped competing in purchasing large amounts of vegetables and fruits due to the drop in demand on the part of the consumers as a result of the high retail prices.

The difference between wholesale and retail prices continued all through January, reaching to 230 per cent in some cases while it only registered 43 per cent in the same month of the past year, which indicates that the retail price system was the only beneficiary of the scrapping of the price system, at the expense of the consumers and the farmers themselves, the minister said.

The press conference was attended by Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dahbshan, who said that the government endorsed a number of measures designed to support the farmers. These measures are connected with import and export operations and introducing the agricultural pattern system which was implemented in some areas during the past year. Farmers applying the agricultural pattern system will be granted JD 15 for every dunum of land planted with tomatoes both in the high rain fed and irrigate regions for the purpose of encouraging farmers to increase their production according to a cabinet decision, the minister announced.

The minister warned farmers against trying to manipulate the regulations concerning grading and packing of crops in crates for the market. Mr. Dahbshan announced that the government will purchase wheat, lentils and chick peas from farmers at very good and competitive prices, serving as a subsidy for the producers and encouragement for more production.

## Zafer Al Masri shot dead

(Continued from page 1)

municipal council session, Palestinian sources told Reuters. Mr. Tugan, a prominent businessman and owner of a local soap factory, served on the municipal council before Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967 and for a few years after the occupation.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said the killing would not deter Israel from its policy of handing over increased powers in the occupied territories to local Palestinian residents. Peres reportedly has plans to endorse the appointment of three other mayors in the occupied territories.

Israeli Colonel Ephraim Sneh, head of the Israeli military administration in the West Bank, said extremist groups were behind the killing but declined to identify them, according to a Reuters dispatch from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Masri replaced an Israeli army officer who had held the job of Nabhus mayor for nearly four years after Bassam Shaka's was dismissed with other Arab West Bank mayors.

In a Dec. 10 interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Masri said the Israeli endorsement of his appointment as mayor had nothing to do with Israel's offer of "self-government" for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"This has nothing to do with self-government," he said. "We are taking the municipality (from Israeli officers) to provide better services to the people in accordance with the Jordanian municipal law."

In his interview, few days before taking over as mayor, Mr. Masri stressed that the Jordanian municipal law, which is still in force in the occupied West Bank, "does not provide political authority to municipal councils and mayors."

He told the Jordan Times that "the moment Israel makes an attempt to attach political authority to municipal council by amending the (Jordanian) law, we will not be a party to this."

Mr. Masri, who was deputy mayor of Nabhus before Israel's suspension of West Bank municipal councils in 1980, said the step to appoint him as mayor was not coordinated with Jordan. He explained that the step "was meant to fall within the general framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee which tolerated a solution short of elections."

Mr. Masri, who was also president of the Nabhus Chamber of

Commerce, said the chamber and other institutions in Nabhus were pushing for such a take-over of the municipality for the past three-and-a-half years. "This time," he said, "Israel responded positively."

Most West Bank leaders expressed outrage at the Masri assassination on Sunday.

Abraham Karameh, head of the Palestine Press Service (PPS), said: "Whoever killed Masri is an enemy of the Palestinian people."

Masri had the full support of (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and no one in the West Bank could ignore it since Arafat publicly said so.

Hanna Siniora, editor of the daily Al Fajr and a close friend of Mr. Masri, said he "had paid a very heavy price for doing his duty to the Palestinian people."

"Whoever is behind this should be caught and hanged," Mr. Siniora told Reuters.

Morris Draper, U.S. consul-general in East Jerusalem, described the killing as "mindless brutality" and said "a bright light has been extinguished in a loathsome act of violence."

Elias Freij, the Palestinian mayor of Bethlehem, said the attack would have a negative impact on attempts to arrange peace talks.

"His tragic death in the prime of his life is a serious criminal act which can only have an adverse effect on the peace process," Mr. Freij told AP. The killing "will eliminate altogether" Peres' plan to nominate three other Palestinians to replace Israeli military officers in other West Bank cities, Mr. Freij said.

Former Mayor Shaka's said he was personally saddened by the slaying but Mr. Masri's appointment was designed to "spur" Palestinian ranks. "I say that the occupation authorities are responsible one way or another for the murder," he told reporters.

Britain condemned the assassination of Mr. Masri as senseless and a setback to hopes for peace in the Middle East.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe issued a statement expressing shock at the killing and paying tribute to Mr. Masri.

He described Mr. Masri as "a distinguished Palestinian whose work for his people was characterised by moderation as well as great courage."

"His brutal murder is a setback to the hopes of all who are working for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," he added.



A Jordanian woman receives a vaccination at the health clinic in Marka on the opening day of a nationwide campaign to immunise Jordanian mothers and children (Petra photo)

## Jordan, West Germany agree to further technical cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — West Germany and Jordan Sunday exchanged three notes concerning technical cooperation between ministries of each country responsible for agriculture, supply, electricity and industry.

The first note contains an amendment to an agreement signed between the two sides in 1984, the second provides for dispatching West German specialists to work for the Ministries of Agriculture and Supply, the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and also to train local technicians employed on projects financed by the West German government. The third note covers West German technical assistance to RSS mechanical, chemical and industrial departments in the form of equipment and machines.

The three notes were signed for

Jordan by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nusour and for West Germany by its charge d'affaires in Amman.

Last Thursday, the two sides exchanged notes on cooperation in the fields of forestry and agent residue plant protection laboratories. According to the first exchange note, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to cooperate with the Jordanian government in promoting the programmes of the Jordanian Department of Forests and Soil Conservation aiming at the improvement of afforestation measures and forest fire prevention.

The note provides that the German government assign a number of German experts to supervise implementation of this project, which began in 1974 and is expected to last until 1988. The note also provides that the Ger-

man government supply material, machinery, means of transport and equipment necessary for the implementation of the project.

In the second note, the German government commits itself to supporting the Ministry of Agriculture's project of establishing a plant protection agent residue laboratory aiming at the protection of the population against any harmful effects of the incorrect use of plant protection agents.

For this purpose, the West German government will assign a number of German experts to train Jordanian personnel on inspecting foodstuffs for any residue of plant protection agents.

Furthermore, the German government will supply the material, machinery, means of transport and laboratory equipment as required for the implementation of the project.

Haj Hassan lays foundation for new MHS health centre

BAQAA (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Sunday laid the cornerstone for a new centre for Mental Health Society at Baqaa refugee camp.

In a speech on the occasion, the minister said the health centre will be manned by volunteer doctors and specialists to offer services to the camp's residents. The minister paid tribute to the Mental Health Society, which opened the centre to care for the mentally disturbed.

"Our Jordanian society should not leave these mentally retarded persons without any care and should try with all its force to extend the best assistance it can to them," the minister added.

Attending the opening ceremony was Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, chairman of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan, who also chairs the society's board. He said in a speech that the society offers care for more than 375 handicapped children in Amman, Wadi Seer, Zarqa and Baqaa, areas with the largest population gatherings in the Kingdom.

He said that the Ministry of Social Development offers the society JD 20,000 a year.

## Prince Hassan launches new vaccination campaign

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday inaugurated a week-long campaign designed to spread awareness among members of the public against tetanus and measles.

The campaign is being carried out by the Ministry of Health with the aim of vaccinating children against measles and providing pregnant women with the tetanus toxoid vaccine, according to Dr. Hani Shammout, the ministry's head of the Infectious Diseases and Vaccination Department.

Following the opening of the campaign in the health centre of Marka, Prince Hassan was briefed on details of the campaign and the vaccination programmes by Dr. Shammout and other officials including Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh.

Prince Hassan toured sections of the health centre and urged mothers to cooperate with officials and health teams to make the campaign a success and acquire immunity against disease for themselves and their children. Later Prince Hassan toured a nearby school for girls and inspected its sports facilities.

Dr. Shammout told the Jordan Times that the ministry has been providing vaccination services to children at all its health and medical centres around the country, but he explained that the new campaign aims to intensify and generalise immunisation services in all regions. Dr. Shammout said that teams from the ministry and all hospitals and mother and child care centres will be helping the campaign, and these teams will also carry out an awareness promotion campaign to inform the public about such diseases.

The campaign, which was to have started last month but was postponed due to bad weather conditions, aims at controlling measles, which can cause cerebral palsy, blindness and death to babies if contracted by pregnant women.

Dr. Shammout added that the ministry has been providing vaccination services to some 65 per cent of the population but the campaign aims to raise the rate to 90 per cent.

The ministry earlier launched other campaigns against polio and diphtheria and succeeded in reducing the annual number of polio cases in Jordan from 60 to one.

The ministry has no record of a single diphtheria case in the country over the past two years.

Dr. Shammout said that the tetanus toxoid vaccine will be given to pregnant women to provide immunity to both the mothers and their babies. Apart from the ministry centres, teams will conduct tours in different regions, providing the vaccination service. Currently only 26.3 per cent of pregnant Jordanian women are vaccinated against tetanus, a low rate when compared with the rates of immunisation against polio, diphtheria and measles. Dr. Shammout warned against delay in providing measles vaccination for the babies beyond their ninth month because the delay would increase the danger of measles infection.

The inauguration ceremony was also attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, senior Ministry of Health officials, the presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, presidents of the Jordanian national, dental, veterinarian and pharmacists association, and a representative of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other officials.



Minister of Planning Abdullah Nusour (second from right) signs agreements on Sunday for technical cooperation between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany

## Hmoud meets with Paris official to discuss municipal cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting

Deputy Mayor of Paris Bernard Rocher conferred Sunday with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud on cooperation in constructing gardens and organising traffic and road maintenance affairs.

Mr. Rocher, who arrived in Amman Saturday on a six-day visit to Jordan, was briefed by Mr. Hmoud on his ministry's duties and programmes.

At present, the ministry offers technical help in engineering affairs to municipal and rural councils to help them carry out their public services projects in the governorates, and grants them easy long-term loans through the Cities

and Villages Development Bank.

Mr. Hmoud said:

He said that the ministry is making plans for holding a general conference on municipalities in the Kingdom this month in Aqaba to discuss all issues and difficulties in implementing public service projects and improving the quality of such services. He also spoke of the different laws and regulations being applied by the 152 municipal and 338 village councils in the Kingdom and the importance of the joint services councils.

Ministry of Planning Undersecretary Mr. Awad Al Tal submitted a report on plans for re-organising cities and villages, and laws governing the use of land for different purposes, Mr. Tal

explained regulations being introduced to provide protection for the environment and studies in combating pollution.


Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Housing Corporation Director General Shafiq Zawaideh and other officials attended the meeting.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Rawabdeh met with the French official and his accompanying delegation and received from them a message from Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac regarding the improvement of cooperation between Paris and Amman.

Mr. Rawabdeh expressed hope that the French delegation's visit will be fruitful and will yield good results.


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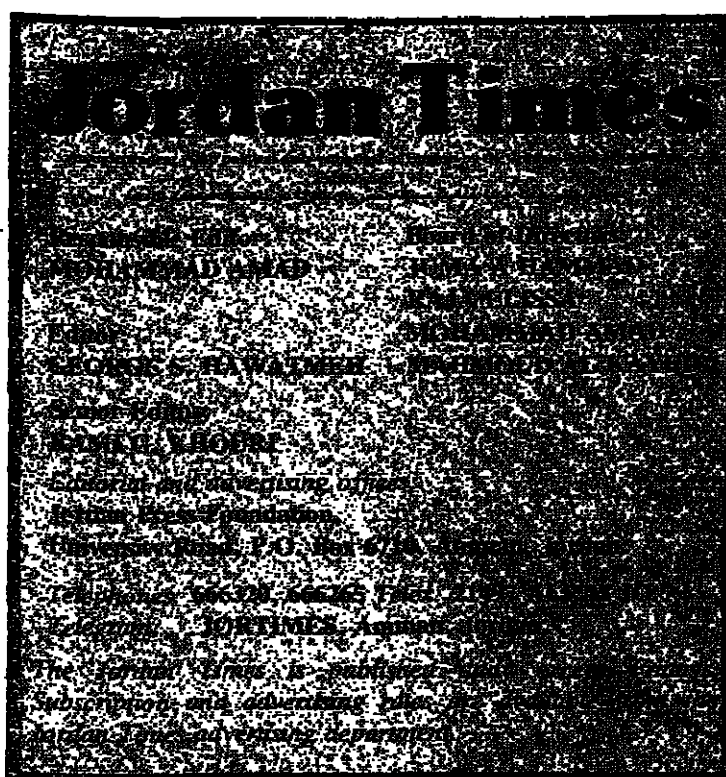
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## No help at all

THE DASTARDLY killing of Zafer Al Masri in Nablus on Sunday raises a paramount question: how long will it take for the Middle East to break loose from the vicious circle of violence and for the people of the region to reconsider and accept the realities on the ground?

Or is it the fate of the Palestinian people that every time a light appears to shine at the end of the tunnel, some unknown hand reaches out to extinguish all hope?

Whoever pulled the trigger of the gun that took Mr. Masri's life could not have been a friend of the Palestinian people. We are talking of those Palestinians who have to shoulder the yoke of Israeli occupation with all the sufferings and humiliations that it entails. Otherwise how could we interpret the assassination of a dedicated man, who, despite being aware of all the risks ahead, chose to shoulder the task of alleviating the day-to-day sufferings of his brethren in whatever way he could?

Even after the most thorough soul-searching, we could not come up with a plausible explanation how the efforts, continued or otherwise, of Mr. Masri as Mayor of Nablus to help his people could have affected the course of efforts for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. One thing we did come up with is that the death of the mayor would affect the daily life of the 100,000 residents of the occupied town who had breathed a sigh of relief at having one of them to ensure that they would get drinking water and electricity and that the city's streets remained clean.

We would like to ask those who raise empty slogans from outside the occupied territories: do you realise how isolated you are from the realities of the hardships that the Palestinian people have to put up with everyday under systematic Israeli oppression? Do you realise that the death of Mr. Masri would benefit no-one but the Israelis? Revolutionary slogans and flags are not what your brothers need in the occupied territories; what they need is freedom and liberation from Israeli occupation. And desperate killings of people who have the courage to help the process of keeping the Palestinian people's hopes alive will never help anyone but the oppressors themselves.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Rai: United people

ONE has to expect any evil action from the common Israeli enemy, and so, all the Palestinians and the Jordanians are destined to work together and try to save the land and the holy places with its people. The Israelis who occupy our land are intent on committing aggression on the Arab countries at any time and anywhere, and their intentions are designed to liquidate the Palestine question so that they can continue to occupy our land and tighten their hold on our people. What King Hussein proposed to the delegations visiting the Royal Court to pledge allegiance and support, is that the Palestinians and the Jordanians join hands and work together in confronting Israel's evil plans and plots. He called for the mobilisation of all efforts for regaining usurped property and land. King Hussein's frankness and candid talk with the Palestinian delegations open the way for meaningful action on the part of two peoples on both banks of the River Jordan and expose to the world at large Israel's evil intentions and its drive to cause dissension between the members of the same family. Israel's propaganda media have been directed against our national unity and therefore everything possible should be made to confront Zionist plots.

#### Al Dustour: Full mandate for the King

IN an address to delegations representing the Bethlehem region King Hussein reiterated the need for the Arabs to rise to the level of responsibility and work diligently for the restoration of their rights in the occupied Arab territories. He stressed in particular the need for the Jordanians and Palestinians to work as partners and march together for their aspired goals. Over the past few months Jordan, under King Hussein, has worked hard to obtain an approval for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. Despite its limited resources and its limited powers Jordan has been able to wrest an approval by the concerned parties for holding this conference and has gone a long way in paving the way for convening it. Such conference, as King Hussein pointed out at his meetings Saturday with the visiting delegations, will prevent an internationalisation of the Middle East conflict and will be instrumental in re-establishing right and justice for the people of Palestine. For his endeavours, King Hussein received total backing and support from the representatives of the people. Their speakers voiced confidence in the King's policies and gave him full mandate to act now to rescue his kinsmen from occupation rule.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan's national commitment

IN his meetings with delegations visiting the Royal Court, King Hussein did not fail to point out that Jordan continues to be committed to the national Arab causes and will work as hard as ever to regain Arab rights in Palestine. The King has made it clear that Jordan will continue to be committed to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which aimed to achieve unity and freedom for all Arabs. The termination of political coordination with the PLO leadership can by no means indicate that Jordan has chosen a different course, or opted for a different policy. The termination of contacts with the PLO was mainly due to a deviation by its leadership from the political course it had agreed to follow in company with Jordan, and in the light of the PLO's tendency to get involved in material and selfish interests merely for gaining prestige or for carrying out propaganda campaigns against one or other Arab regime. The PLO has totally forgotten the duty of being committed to the land in Palestine and the people now living in it, and the sufferings they have been subjected to by the Israelis. What Jordan aims to achieve is a liberation of the land of Palestine and the freedom of its people.

# Occupied territories and Israeli economic designs

The following article by Susan Hatis Rolef appeared recently in the Israeli newspaper, the Jerusalem Post.

WHEN the issue of economic development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip comes up, those who wish to see these territories annexed to Israel invariably think of Jewish development with the Arabs at best providing manual labour and services. For those who would like to see an exodus of Arabs, preventing economic development and opportunities seems to be a means to induce it. And then, there are those who argue that Israel, as the de facto ruler, has a duty at least to allow economic development so the local inhabitants can maintain an honourable existence; humanitarian considerations take precedence, irrespective of what permanent settlement one has in mind.

The Arabs from the territories have assumed a role in Israeli society: "hewers of wood and drawers of water." In a lecture he delivered on June 3, 1973 at the Van Leer Institute the late Yigal Alon had the following to say on this subject:

"The growing dependence of the Israeli economy on (the Arab) labour force is likely to lead to a slowing down in the introduction of more advanced technology into Israeli industry... and cause undesirable social, human and moral distortions within the Israeli society."

I believe that the problem is no

longer the prevention of the increase in the number of these workers employed in Israel, but one of how to diminish these figures gradually. This should not be done, of course, by creating an unemployment problem in the territories but through the creation of new jobs. We must seriously and urgently concentrate our efforts on the encouragement of investment in various sectors of the West Bank and Gaza economies in general and in labour intensive industry in particular."

The official Israeli attitude since 1967 can best be described as ambivalent, with a clear inclination towards conservatism. While it would be inaccurate to say that no economic development has been allowed to take place in the last 19 years (especially in agriculture), one cannot speak of economic planning based on a coherent concept, and there has certainly been little industrial development. Arab entrepreneurs say they have been put through the mill in trying to establish even small-scale industries. They feel caught in a no-win situation.

In a recently published study on U.S. aid to the West Bank and Gaza Dr. Yehuda Laufer offers several explanations for Israeli policy, which until recently has been based on the premise that only Israel should decide on questions of economic development in the territories, which has meant in effect an Israeli veto on most development projects presented for its approval, and no Israeli ini-

tatives in this sphere.

On the security plane there is the possibility of economic projects serving those seeking to undermine Israel's security.

On the political plane there is fear of the development of economically based anti-Israeli power centres (an attempt to establish an economically based pro-Israel power centre in the form of the village leagues failed.)

On the economic plane Laufer argues that one criterion for decision-making has been "compatibility with the notion of the territories and Israel as a single economic unit. Thus, project proposals have sometimes apparently been turned down... because they could not compete with more efficient Israeli production; or because they were potentially competitive with Israeli production. In both instances, it was thought, the proposals violated the notion of a single economic unit."

While this explanation for why Israeli bureaucrats in the West Bank and Gaza have sought to preserve the status quo seems perfectly plausible, I have heard only one theory to explain why Israel, while allowing only a trickle of American development aid into the territories from 1975-84 (an annual average of about \$10 million according to Prof. Menachem Milson hundreds of millions of dollars of PLO money were allowed to flow into the West Bank and Gaza, especially after 1978, helping the various components of the PLO to strengthen

their hold in the territories.

Though little economic development resulted from this flow of funds, it was a contributing factor to the atmosphere of prosperity, which prevailed in the territories for years. Was this the result of policy or of non-policy? I suspect the latter.

On the eve of the elections to the 11th Knesset, one of the political groupings in the Labour Party known to be close to Shimon Peres prepared a paper on the occupied territories, which proposed that an Alignment-led government should enable the Arab community to intensify economic activity, including development of local banks and investment of external capital in industry and infrastructure.

This proposal was based on the belief that "the economic and social situation in the territories has seriously deteriorated since 1981. Thus, a substantial danger for radicalisation has been created, not only on national grounds, but also on socio-economic grounds. The substantial diminution of economic activity in the territories and the decline in capital imports also harmed the Israeli economy, despite the capital available from Western and Arab sources for investment in the occupied territories."

Why this approach had no chance of being adopted and implemented is not difficult to explain. The Alignment has been forced to share power with the Likud. It certainly does not accept Lab-

our's premises. The Likud has no clear policy regarding the territories beyond favouring maximal Jewish settlement and objecting to their being given up.

Secondly, policy in the territories is in the domain of the Ministry of Defence, and though Minister of Defence Yitzhak Rabin is a Labour man, his policy vis-a-vis the territories seems to focus almost exclusively on security.

There are those who doubt that Rabin really supports the notion of territorial compromise. He was certainly no great enthusiast of the Allon Plan, and today is outspoken in his objection to both the autonomy and extending self-administration to the local population in the territories.

None of his people were involved in the drafting of the paper mentioned above. Nevertheless, the official policy of the military administration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip today is to allow economic development projects initiated locally or abroad "on condition that the interests of the State of Israel are preserved." This is a step forward from the approach maintaining that economic development in the territories should only take place if it serves Israeli interests.

The change in attitude has manifested itself in efforts to establish a local bank (the initial initiative was undermined by Jordan); a much more liberal policy regarding the inflow of money — both private and public — into the

territories; a less obstructive policy vis-a-vis private and public enterprises in the territories, so far little has actually been done. It is doubtful whether any further change will take place during the tenure of the present government.

It would certainly be too much to expect the present government to take any major decision (for better or for worse) regarding the economic development of the West Bank and Gaza when it seems to have difficulties taking decisions regarding growth in the Israeli economy. However, at least the Labour Party, which is committed to certain ideals regarding Israeli society, certain security doctrines and to the idea of territorial compromise, in return for peace, should put its collective mind to work not only on the question of how to block Jewish development in territories that might be given up some day, but also on the question of how to encourage Arab development, which will help stop the de facto annexation while encouraging Jewish-Arab cooperation and goodwill.

Perhaps in the next government Labour will be in a position to implement an active, positive policy. It should have such a policy, just in case.

## Palme established Sweden as major moral force

STOCKHOLM (R) — Olof Palme had served as Sweden's Social Democratic prime minister for a total of 10 years since 1969, helping build a model welfare state and establishing his country as a major moral force.

As Sweden's best-known international politician, he always took the side of small nations against big ones and strove for a world free of war, nuclear arms, racial discrimination, hunger and oppression.

At home, he recovered from defeat in the 1976 election, regaining power in 1982 and winning a fourth term three years later when the electorate showed its approval of the all-embracing welfare system he played a part in establishing.

Palme, originally a journalist, once gave this explanation of his pugnacious style: "What I liked reporting most was the theatre and boxing. When I decided to change jobs I naturally opted for something that would combine both — politics."

Born into a well-off Stockholm family, he became the main advocate of the class struggle in Sweden. A self-confessed product of American culture, he turned into one of the most vocal scourges of U.S. policy in the 1960s.

He was worshipped by his personal staff, but to his old political opponent, former conservative leader Gösta Bohman, he was always a Jekyll and Hyde character — "a charmer in social life, a devil in politics."

Palme had been devoted to politics since his early 20s. For 10 years he served Sweden's great Social Democrat post-war prime minister, Tage Erlander, as personal secretary until he was made minister without portfolio in 1963.

Erlander had little knowledge of the outside world and Palme with his U.S. education and broad experience of travel soon became an indispensable aide and protégé at a time when the foundations of the modern Swedish welfare state were being laid.

He helped bring about a population shift from the countryside to the towns to help turn Sweden from a mainly rural society into a modern industrial state.

Later as prime minister, he sponsored tax reforms that brought married women on to the labour market and launched a plan to expand day care facilities and increase job security.

Critics, including those in his party, criticised a welfare system that made Sweden dependent on the state.

Palme served in the 1960s as minister for transport and education. It was in the latter job that he hit world headlines in 1968 by taking part in a Stockholm protest against the U.S. role in the Vietnam war with the North Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Palme, who worked briefly in military intelligence in the 1950s, was put under surveillance as a potential security risk by the Swedish secret service.

This did not prevent him from taking over the government in 1969 after being elected chairman of the ruling Social Democrats with the backing of the party's left wing.

Sweden became a land of asylum for draft-dodgers and Palme continued to attack Washington over Vietnam, provoking its fury in December 1972 by comparing the resumption of bombings of North Vietnam to Nazi atrocities

in World War Two. The United States froze diplomatic relations for more than a year. He was publicly reviled during a visit to the United States in 1970 for his stand over Vietnam and criticised at home for concerning himself too much with causes such as Vietnam and Central America rather than matters of more immediate concern to Sweden.

Palme's idealism was always tempered with pragmatism, especially over relations with Sweden's superpower neighbour, the Soviet Union.

Under Palme, Sweden was even-handed in condemning oppression under both left-wing and right-wing governments. He spoke out against the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, angering Prague's leaders by calling them the "henchmen of dictatorship."

His foreign policy pronouncements gave him international prominence, but he proved himself a brilliant tactician at home, maintaining his party's fragile unity on such issues as the European Community, nuclear power and a Swedish atom bomb.

In the 1976 general election, his unpopular defence of nuclear power drove the Social Democrats out of office for the first time since 1932.

From 1976 until 1982, Palme concentrated on his role abroad. He led the Socialist International's working group on southern Africa and helped draw up the Brandt Report on the problems of the developing world.

In 1980 he was appointed the U.N.'s official mediator in the war between Iran and Iraq but his frequent trips to the area failed to halt the conflict.

It was during this time that he founded the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security, which suggested a European corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

Disunity in the centre-right coalition brought the Social Democrats back to power in 1982 and Palme acted swiftly to remedy the country's economic ills.

He devalued the crown by 16 per cent a few days after the election, infuriating Sweden's neighbours who regarded the move as excessive but producing an export boom and two years of record company profits.

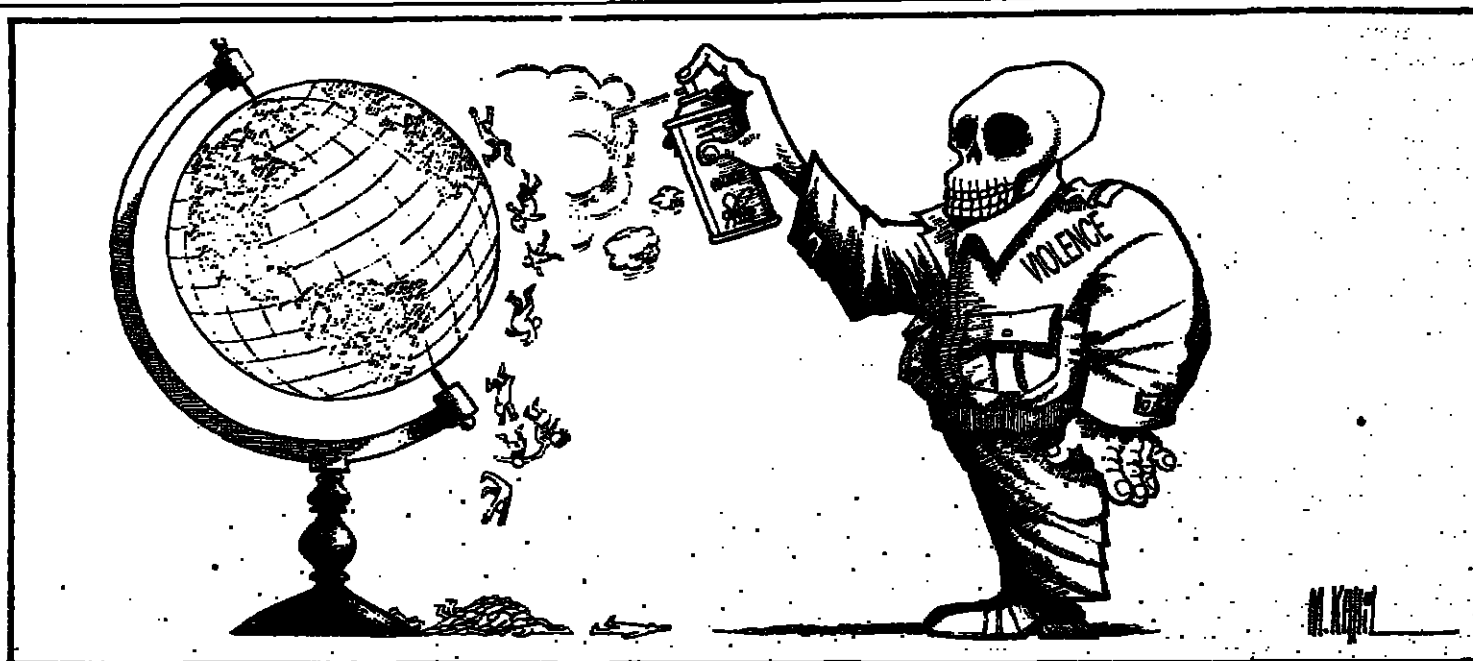
In 1983 Palme's commitment to union-controlled investment funds sparked off the biggest demonstrations in modern Swedish history as the right accused him of trying to nationalise industry by proxy.

Sven Olof Joachim Palme was born in Stockholm on January 30, 1927, the son of an insurance company chief who died when he was six. His mother came from the German landed nobility that formed Latvia's ruling class before World War One.

After attending an exclusive boarding school, he went to the United States where he studied history, politics and economics at Kenyon College in Ohio. Back in Sweden, he took a law degree at Stockholm University.

He had a reputation as a strong anti-Communist when he was asked to work part-time for Erlander in 1953, having joined the Social Democratic Party a year earlier. He was elected to the Swedish parliament for the first time in 1957.

Palme married child psychologist Lisbeth Beck-Fris in 1956. They have three sons.



## Aquino victory: A sign of women's power in land of machismo

By Ruben G. Alabastro  
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — In a land where men have dominated politics, President Corason Aquino's rise to power reinforces a notion few Filipinos would care to admit: despite the surface machismo of the Philippines, women also hold the reins of power.

Filipino novelist Bienvenido Santos has characterised the archipelago as "a subtle matriarchy." "We have a matriarchy where the man does not lose face," Santos says. "In public, for appearances, the man is the boss, but deep in his heart, the man knows who is the real boss — his wife."

"In all major decisions, the man defers to his wife. She knows her position and does not abuse it because her survival depends on her saving her man's face."

Mrs. Aquino's assumption of the Philippine presidency is a phenomenon no one predicted 30 months ago when her husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, was assassinated upon his return from voluntary exile in the

United States.

President Aquino, who describes herself as a former housewife, cuts a sharp contrast with Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Ferdinand Marcos, who was driven into exile last Wednesday by a pro-Aquino revolt after 20 years in power.

Many Filipinos say they believe Marcos' wife played a major role in his downfall with her globe-trotting extravagance, grandiose projects and reputed lust for power.

Campaigning across the country for the Feb. 7 election in which Mrs. Aquino challenged her husband, Mrs. Marcos sang and danced, smiled and cried, pleaded and shouted. She wore a bright red sash across her shoulders, pearls around her neck, and diamonds on her fingers.

"Filipinos want beauty," she once said. "I have to look beautiful so that the poor Filipinos will have a star to look at from their slums."

Mrs. Marcos was governor of metropolitan Manila, a minister in her husband's cabinet, and it was widely assumed among Filipino

officials and voters alike that she would make a play for power if her husband decided to step down.

She often ridiculed Mrs. Aquino during the election campaign, portraying her as brainless, and mocked her simplicity, criticising Mrs. Aquino for not wearing makeup and not manicuring her nails.

Marcos himself made sexist jokes directed at Mrs. Aquino, saying once that the place of a woman is in the bedroom.

Mrs. Aquino largely ignored the personal attacks and her short, unpretentious speeches contrasted with the general bombast of male politicians before her.

For generations, the Filipino husband has cast his wife in the role of a submissive spouse "whose place is in the home." The notion persists as much in the cities as in the villages.

But writer Fe Mangahas, a feminist leader, says women have always played a strong role in Philippine society. She points out that long before Spain began its 300 years of colonial rule in the 15th century, Filipino women shared

power with men as village chiefs.

"Without the wife consenting, no treaties could be entered into and if the husband died, power often passed into the hands of wives," Ms. Mangahas has said.

Under Spanish colonial rule, women generals led armies in revolts against Spain.

One question now being asked as Mrs. Aquino begins her presidency is how she will handle the armed forces. Generals and 200,000-man army that Marcos built.

She gave an early indication by acting on her campaign promise of a general amnesty for political prisoners held in Marcos' jails, ordering Friday that all be freed over the opposition of some military officers.

She also has shown firmness elsewhere.

Badgered by a favour-seeking man outside her office, she turned to him and said in a firm voice overheard by an American reporter: "Can't we just wait? I want you to realise that I don't like to be pressured like this. I am the president, right?"

## New Swedish prime minister rose from the grass roots

By Per Isaksson  
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Ingvar Carlsson, who took over as Swedish prime minister Saturday after Olof Palme's assassination, rose from a humble working-class background through the ruling Social Democratic Party's ranks.

Born on November 9, 1934, Carlsson grew up in a small town south of Stockholm. His father was a factory worker and Carlsson joined the Social Democratic Youth League.

After taking a master's degree in political science and economics at the University of Lund, he joined the government as a secretary to then-Prime Minister Tage Erlander.

His rise during the early 1960s was swift. Carlsson became an under-secretary of state in 1967 and was made education minister two years later. He was made deputy prime minister when the Social Democrats returned to power in 1982 after six years in opposition.

Known for many years as a rather colourless intellectual, Carlsson has in the past few years projected a more down-to-earth image.

Charged with environmental protection issues within the cabinet, Carlsson — an avid sportsman who enjoys hiking and skiing — has often called for tougher measures against pollution.

Chairing government committees on research and technology, he has also spearheaded a programme of heavy investment in Swedish research and industry.

He has had a relatively low foreign policy profile in contrast to the prominent international profile of his predecessor.

If Carlsson is confirmed in office by parliament, he is likely to continue the government's policy of social reform and economic intervention while leaving nearly all of industry in private hands.

No change is expected either in neutral Sweden's policy of maintaining strong defences while campaigning vigorously for multilateral disarmament.

Carlsson is married to Ingrid, a librarian.

## LETTERS

### 'Mind Your Language'

To the Editor:

JORDAN is very well-known for its hospitality extended by its people and institutions. Jordanians are most famous in offering the best to their visitors: our universities welcome all foreigners; all facilities are available for foreign businessmen.

We even introduce the outside world to our small society through different channels and means in a way which encouraged our people to accept and receive foreign cultures.

But lately, unfortunately, one of Jordan's most effective media means deviated from Jordan's trend in presenting the best to its nationals and guests.

Jordan Television, with its new rich programme cycle, attracts many viewers to its new series. But one has to watch carefully each programme. Many of us used to enjoy watching "Mind Your Language," but are we anymore? For sure it still makes some of us laugh but as an instructive mean I'm sure there are better sources to teach us the English language or to tell us more about Britain and most of all to get us acquainted with other cultures of the nationalities portrayed in this programme. I'm not only worried for our foreign guests, who must feel insulted and even outraged every time they have to see their nations being humiliated in a commercial beyond-level programme, I am also worried for Jordanian families who have relatives studying or doing business in countries which are irresponsibly characterised as mere brothels.

It is the right of TV programme producers to produce what they like but it is the responsibility of our television managers to choose what is considered the best for our society.

Muhammad Ma'mun  
Amman.



## 20th century cement descends on old Damascus

By Elaine Scollino

DAMASCUS — In the last half-century, this city, which claims to be the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in the world, grew 35-fold, from 70,000 people to 2.5 million.

The transformation profoundly affected its landscape. Urban planning was undertaken by the need for housing, and miles of identical concrete apartment blocks were hastily built.

Damascus swelled as peasants left the fields in the hope of finding riches in the capital and as Palestinians sought refuge after two Middle East wars.

The deep-rooted Syrian belief that one's home should be a replica of paradise — a villa, enclosed by a wall, with flowing fountains and shade trees of bitter orange, jasmine and eucalyptus — was abandoned in a rush of land speculation.

At heart, however, Damascus remains rooted in tradition, and for many Damascus families who trace their roots to biblical times, the breaking point came when the first skyscraper was built a few years ago.

"These monsters of concrete and aluminium are a travesty," said one eminent Damascus historian, "the opposite of our life, our character, our traditions."

Many new buildings were built by East European architects and construction companies, whose main priority is function rather than form.

Dr. Afif Buhassani, director of the Department of Antiquities, said: "We made many mistakes. The worst were to establish a department of architecture at the university and to import bad architecture from Eastern countries. Now we are imprisoned in cement cubes."

His goal is to preserve the ramparts and palaces, the public baths and caravansaries that make Damascus an archaeological and architectural wonder.

One organisation of Damascus, known as Friends of Damascus, is battling with petitions and lectures, but little money, against urban developers.

Under a 1976 law, the entire walled city, an area of about 350 acres, was declared a "cultural patrimony." Even the most minor repair now requires government approval.

Public monuments and some of the city's remaining mansions are undergoing restoration with the help of 20 government-run studios of Syria's best marble cutters, stonecarvers, woodcutters and metalworkers.

The Syrian government also has established an international committee to preserve all landmarks, a complex affair in a city that sits on the ruins of layers of Aramaic, Roman, Christian, Muslim and Ottoman civilisations.

Last year, for example, the construction of new boutiques near

the old city was halted immediately when traces of the ancient Roman Wall of Jupiter were discovered.

Even the best-intentioned preservation efforts can sometimes go awry, in the minds of many Damascenes, who point to what is called "the esthetic operation."

The plan was intended to open up the areas around two of the most precious architectural jewels of the old walled town.

Two years ago, shops 300 generations old that made up the leather and crafts bazaar near the wall of the Roman Citadel were demolished almost overnight. Western-style concrete piazzas were built in their place.

The leather workers were pushed into a new glittery pink marble shopping centre. The craftsmen moved their wood and mother-of-pearl to an open-air mall.

But many Damascenes argue that the buff-coloured wall of the Roman Citadel, peaced back together haphazardly over the centuries, was somewhat ugly and should have remained hidden behind the dimly lit shops.

In addition, the eighth-century Umayyad Mosque, a shrine for Christianity as well as Islam where St. John the Baptist's head is believed to be buried, now stands alone. Critics, however, complain that the surrounding concrete and asphalt is little more than an expensive parking lot.

"What was so beautiful about these places is that they had charms that had to be discovered," said a leader of the Friends of Damascus.

Sponsors of the project defend it. "It wasn't history that we destroyed" in demolishing the old shops, "but parasite constructions, not even 100 years old," said Mr. Buhassani, the antiquities official.

Indeed, antique is a relative term in this city, which has discovered traces of civilisation dating to the 10th millennium B.C.

Few Damascenes see any need to save the hundreds of delicate, 19th-century Levantine wooden houses around the old city, with their dainty overhanging balconies and red-tile roofs. Built with a cementitious mud, the crumbling facades would need almost complete rebuilding.

To encourage other residents of the long-neglected walled city to stay, the government offers interest-free loans to owners. But once Damascenes can afford to leave the tiny warrens of the old city, they head for new apartments, which offer central heating and modern wiring for telephones and electricity. Those who stay behind have little interest in restoration.

"It's for poor people and tourists now," said one Damascus woman who still lives in a 57-a-month apartment of three unconnected rooms in the old city.

"Why should we change things?" — New York Times Service.

## Business is booming in the sports industry

By Paul Radford

MUNICH, West Germany — No goals were scored, no points were won and no-one danced a victory jig.

Yet a four-day event which closed last week in Munich ranks among the most important fixtures in the calendar for many of those who help make the world of sport tick.

The International Sports Equipment Fair, known as ISPO, is an extravaganza dedicated to the commercial interests which have developed sport into an enormous money-spinner. It sees the clinching of deals worth many millions of dollars each year.

Michel Platini's football boots, Boris Becker's tennis racket and Franz Klammer's skis were part of this year's show.

The sheer size of ISPO, the world's biggest show of its kind, is overwhelming. Some 1,358 exhibitors from 34 countries, many of them household names as major sports sponsors, display their latest wares.

These range from the latest design in golf tees to the newest method of building a tennis court. ISPO is entirely geared to insiders in the sports industry and the public is not allowed in to glimpse, say, the fashion many people will be wearing on the ski slopes next winter.

But the Munich Trade Fair Centre was far from empty last week. More than 30,000 buyers, some 40 per cent of them from abroad, scurried from stand to stand searching for goods which will soon be on display in the world's sports shops.

"We just can't get any bigger," ISPO press chief Wolfgang Klein told Reuters. "All the space is used up and we have 50 to 60 potential exhibitors on the waiting list."

"It's impossible to guess how many deals are concluded here but you can see the extent to which sport has become big business. It would be hard to deny it's booming."

ISPO's winter show has been held in Munich every year since 1970 and an annual autumn show, which attracts even more buyers, was added in 1979.

"There's an obvious trend this year towards textiles," Klein added. "The biggest names in the business are rapidly expanding their range of leisurewear."

"This part of the market is expected to grow by around 50 per cent in the next two or three years."

Competition was clearly intense and no expense had been spared to woo buyers away from the opposition.

All the big firms featured their own fashion shows with professional models gyrating to disco music as they displayed the latest lines in ski outfits, track suits and casual clothes.

For the first time ISPO devoted space on an entire floor for a special golf exhibition.

"Golf is one of the fastest growing sports in the world," Klein explained. "There's something like a 10 per cent increase worldwide in the number of people playing each year."

"There are moves to make it cheaper and take away its image as a sport for the elite. The same happened to tennis years ago and look how that market has developed."

But much of the winter show was reserved, naturally enough, for skiing. Manufacturers took the opportunity to show off their latest wares.

One enterprising firm came up with the idea of an inflatable balloon in a rucksack which can be used to save skiers from being buried in an avalanche.



One of the 14 surviving airworthy Spitfires over Biggin Hill, Kent, England (Photo by E. Hamilton)

## Legendary Spitfire 50 years old

By Graham Heathcote

The Associated Press

LONDON — "There never was an airplane like the Spitfire. When you were in the cockpit it became part of you," said fighter ace Wing Cmdr. Robert Stanford-Tuck.

The marvellous fighter plane that helped save Britain in World War II will be 50 years old on Wednesday March 5.

Tuck, now 69, who had 27 confirmed kills and eight more possibilities, is joining other Spitfire pilots for a birthday party at the airport where Joseph "Mutt" Summers flew the prototype Spitfire on March 5, 1936.

The owners of all the 14 "Spits" still flying in Europe have been invited to zoom in on the runway at Eastleigh outside the south coast port city of Southampton.

"I hope they land all right," said another veteran, Group Capt. David Green, founder of the Spitfire Society.

"A Spitfire was a skittish little thing. If you didn't get it down right it would kangaroo along the runway. The nose was 2.7 metres long and when that came up, the runway would disappear from

view just when you needed it. Sometimes you did come in on a wing and a prayer."

Twenty thousand Spitfires were built at a cost of £5,000 each (then \$20,000). Updated with more powerful engines, bigger guns and other refinements they stayed in action throughout the war in the skies of Europe, Africa and Asia.

When the war ended in 1945, a Spitfire's scrap value was £100 (\$400).

But when one came up for auction nearly 40 years later in 1984, bidding stopped at £300,000 (\$420,000), which was £50,000 (\$70,000) below the reserve price.

Some English towns have mounted Spitfires like statues.

Treasure hunters scour the countryside with metal detectors looking for buried fragments of planes that crashed after fights with raiding German Luftwaffe fighters and bombers.

Enthusiasts like 36-year-old Steve Atkins spend years reconstructing them.

"I started in the summer of 1968 when I was 19," he recalled in his workshop. "I was out on my bike in the country. The 'Battle of Britain' film was being shot and I

saw the camera plane go by followed by Spitfires."

"The look and sound of them stunned me. I didn't go back to work for two weeks — I just followed those aircraft around."

Atkins learned to fly but he knew the only way he would get to fly a "piece of pure gold like the Spitfire" was to own one.

He found a very battered one in Scotland that had belonged to the Indian Air Force, swapped his own plane "and quite a lot of money" for it, sold his house and sank the proceeds into his vintage aircraft venture to begin repairing and rebuilding Spitfires.

"There are far more people than you realise who are willing to spend over a quarter of a million pounds (\$350,000) on a Spitfire," Atkins said.

"It's the most beautiful aeroplane ever built — all graceful curves, a classic, nothing else like it."

The supermarine Spitfire was the creation of Reginald Joseph Mitchell, who designed the racing seaplanes which won the Schneider Trophy for Britain in 1927-31. He never knew the combat fame of his masterpiece as

he died of cancer in 1937.

When the Spitfire first flew, it was so small and fast that a German officer dismissed it contemptuously as a "toy."

But when the war began in 1939, Luftwaffe pilots came to fear the British greyhound of the skies. The standard German fighter, the Messerschmitt BF 109, could climb and dive faster and had more gunpower than the Spitfire, but it was a bit slower.

The Spitfire's famous streamlining, the robust and hump-backed Hawker Hurricane designed by Sydney Camm, could outmanoeuvre both of them, but hadn't their speed: 537 kph against the BF 70 kph and the Spitfire's 590 kph.

So Hurricanes were usually sent after the slower German bombers while Spitfires pursued the enemy fighters.

When the German daylight air offensive was fought to a halt in 1940 by the Spitfire and Hurricane pilots of the Royal Air Force, wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill said of them: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

## Pressure mounts to open King Kong's grave

By Brian Cathcart

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Demands are mounting in the Netherlands for the body of the country's most notorious war traitor to be dug up from the Rotterdam grave where it has lain since 1946.

World War Two resistance veterans, historians, newspapers and even the traitor's surviving brother believe it may be the only way to clear up a mystery about how and why he died.

It could also put an end to speculation that he was not buried there at all, but was smuggled to South America where he could still be alive today.

The traitor was Christian Lindemann, blamed for betraying more than 250 of his Dutch resistance comrades to the Nazis and for trying to give away the allied plan for a mass airborne assault on the Dutch town of Arnhem in 1944.

Officially, he died after making a lovers' suicide pact with a nurse in a prison in The Hague after his capture and interrogation by the Dutch and British secret services.

But recent investigations have highlighted discrepancies in that official account and prompted suggestions that Lindemann was murdered. That in turn has raised

the questions of who the killers were and why they might have done the deed.

The pressure to have the grave opened has come mainly from the Haarlems Dagblad newspaper, where reporters Jan de Roos and Arthur Maandag have been studying the case for two years.

They scored a victory this month when they forced the government, through the courts, to release most of the papers in the Dutch secret service file on Lindemann.

A handful of documents were withheld on security grounds but the papers released were enough to convince the country's best-known historian the corpse should be dug up and examined.

Louis de Jong, official Dutch historian of World War Two, said the documents indicated it was possible Lindemann was murdered. If opening the grave would help clear up the doubts, it should be opened, he concluded.

The files include a statement from a fellow-prisoner saying that he saw Lindemann being beaten about the head.

Other papers show a delay in taking Lindemann to hospital for what should have been an urgent operation to pump his stomach after he took poison. There are also contradictions about the date of his death.

Further suspicion surrounds his companion in the suicide pact, who mysteriously survived. De Roos and Maandag say there is evidence she was a Dutch secret service agent. She died in 1959.

They believe an examination of the remains lying in Crooswijk cemetery, would show whether the Lindemanns died from a beating or, as the official version says, from poison.

More simply, it could confirm or deny the theory put forward two years ago by a historian of the Arnhem attack that he escaped to South America.

If the grave yields up proof that Lindemann was murdered, then the question why will remain. Current hypotheses are at best vague. The traitor's surviving brother Henk, now a Rotterdam businessman, has suggested that he may have been killed to shut his mouth.

De Roos and Maandag say the official files show there was at least one cover-up, intended to conceal just how deeply the traitor penetrated the allied high command in 1944.

Lindemann, a Rotterdam garage mechanic whose powerful build earned him the nickname "King Kong", worked for the Dutch and Belgian resistance from 1941, maintaining escape routes for fugitives from the Ger-

mans.

In March 1944 he turned traitor to save the life of a brother condemned to death by the Nazis, and he appears to have given them every resistance name he could find.

The official record, endorsed by Prince Bernhard, father of Queen Beatrix and wartime commander of Dutch forces, says that Lindemann never got close to the Dutch high command.

But De Roos and Maandag have found documents appearing to show Lindemann was a frequent visitor to Dutch headquarters in Brussels in September 1944 and was personally recommended to the British for an important undercover mission by Prince Bernhard. The prince's office has declined comment.

On Lindemann's role in betraying the Arnhem operation, the official record still stands. He is known to have passed on some details but the Nazis failed to act on his tip.

The attack failed disastrously in any case because the allied paratroopers landed in a zone where two German tank divisions were stationed for a rest period.

The grisly decision about whether to open Lindemann's grave rests with Rotterdam Mayor Abraham Peper. His verdict is expected within a few weeks.

## A frosty eye on Greenpeace

The environmental group Greenpeace hopes to have a presence in Antarctica one day to make sure development does not ruin the seventh continent. But the superpowers and other countries with interests there, disapprove of the environmentalists' aims, says Robert Graham.

UNUSUALLY bad weather in the short Antarctic summer has prevented the environmental organisation, Greenpeace, from carrying out its most ambitious project and publicity venture.

Greenpeace had hoped to set up a permanently manned base in the Antarctic, the first by a private organisation on this inhospitable continent. But impenetrable pack ice prevented the dumping of equipment for a return expedition next year, and the organisation's converted tug, Greenpeace, has been obliged to head back to New Zealand. The organisation has had to content itself with declaring the Antarctica "World Park," and opening symbolic embassies for Antarctica in the capitals of the main states operating on the continent.

Greenpeace's efforts have been watched closely and disapprovingly by the member states of the Antarctic treaty, which regulates activity in the region.

"There is no doubt Greenpeace's failure has saved the latter a measure of embarrassment. Although Greenpeace maintains its aims are both scientific and environmental, the organisation had hoped to use the base as a means of drawing attention to the possible damage to the virgin Antarctic eco-system by future resource exploitation."

However, team members were denied access to U.S. satellite weather information, and when their helicopter landed near a New Zealand base to use telephone facilities, they were refused on the grounds that the normal 24-hour warning had not been given.

"This is all the more ironic given New Zealand's support for Greenpeace in its battle against French nuclear testing in the Pacific, and the Wellington government's row with France over the sabotage last year of a Greenpeace protest vessel."

While this is all grist to Greenpeace in presenting itself as a David fighting Goliath, member states of the treaty see matters differently.

"Greenpeace forgets," says one Western official, "that the Antarctic is run by states, not private organisations, and we are dealing with highly complex issues which are distorted when simplified."

Most of the officials dealing with the Antarctic are themselves fervent conservationists.

The treaty was signed in 1961 by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the U.K. and the U.S., who became known as the "consultative parties." Since then, four other countries have acquired such status by demonstrating an interest in Antarctica and conducting substantial scientific research there.

Despite the heterogeneous nature of the consultative parties, the treaty has proven one of the more remarkable instances of international co-operation. Cynically this can be attributed to the apparent lack of interest by either of the two superpowers in the military uses of the continent which accounts for one-seventh of the world's land mass — the summer after all, lasts just two months.

This co-operation continues, and slowly the consultative parties are grappling with the most sensitive issue of all, the drawing up of a treaty to govern the principles on which mineral exploitation is to be permitted. Negotiations began in earnest in 1982, and according to those involved it will take another two years to complete.

The basic difficulty with such principles is the question of land and offshore ownership. The shoreline, three times the length of the U.S., is claimed by seven states with another large area unclaimed. The claimants — Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the U.K. — rely on a mixture of continuity, colonial links and historic discovery.

There are also conflicting claims. All but a small portion of the area claimed by Britain is being claimed by either Argentina or Chile. The latter's claims also overlap. Meanwhile, neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union has formally recognised any claim at all.

The claims against Britain are complicated by the Falklands dispute. As for Argentina and Chile, the settlement of the Beagle Channel dispute last year should help resolve their differences and lead to greater demilitarisation of their presence in the region.

Progress over the minerals regime would have been much slower but for two factors:

— Advances in technology have hastened the day when companies and governments could be interested in testing the feasibility of hydrocarbons developments and

— The consultative parties want to keep the matter out of the U.N. where there is a growing campaign, led by Malaysia, to put

Antarctic development in the hands of this body.

Greenpeace, founded in Canada but now based in the U.K., has an agreement on minerals exploitation will go against the spirit and letter of the treaty which guarantees to protect the continent's flora and fauna. The organisation believes once the rules are bent to overlook the unintentional killing of "a few penguins" it will be hard to draw the line.

Those drawing up the regime argue that it must be practical and take account of the possibility of genuine pressure in the future for resource exploitation. A side-effect of Britain's new all-weather airport in the Falklands is that the U.K. now has the capacity to resupply the Antarctic directly, without its previous reliance on Chile.

There are those who believe that making an issue of Antarctica is a romantic bluff.

Countries are merely there for reasons of national pride, historical inertia or global presence — the commercial prospects of exploitation of anything other than tourism being remote. However, the U.S., through the National Science Foundation, will this year spend \$115 million on its Antarctic presence; the Russians will spend much the same. Overall annual expenditure by all parties is believed to be around \$500 million with Britain's Antarctic Survey costing £12.9 million (\$18.2 million) plus a further share of £5 million for the naval vessel, Endeavour, patrolling British Antarctic territory.

For scientific research these are not negligible sums — Financial Times news feature.

## Queen's men, Thatcher's men round on British press

By Alexander Maxey

Reuters

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth and her prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, are not amused.

With a timing which seems more than coincidence, their spokesmen have rounded on the British press with stern lectures on the difference between fact and fiction.

Both Buckingham Palace and Thatcher's Downing Street office seem to have reached the conclusion that the colourful but often fictitious reporting of their affairs has gone too far.

The word from their press secretaries, speaking out in the past two weeks as rarely before, is: — The Queen and her family rather than being served up to the public as if they were characters in a rival to the American television soap opera "Dallas."

Thatcher's staff find that British journalists care most about entertaining their readers, bear an "excess of malice" and write first, verify later.

Britain's tabloid press was most stung by the outburst from the palace, which by tradition does not answer back, even to the most scurrilous slur.

John Haslam, the queen's assistant press secretary, at a seminar on the media, delivered a scathing attack, later made public, on the "fantasies" of the British tabloid press.

"I wonder how many people still believe that Princess Diana had her nose fixed?" Haslam asked in reference to a press report that the wife of Prince Charles, heir to the throne, had undergone cosmetic surgery.

"The paper that carried the original story... never carried her denial."

Another paper, he said, had "confirmed" that the queen's daughter, Princess Anne, was pregnant for the third time, as if its reporter had been present at some meeting at which the doctor told her the good news.

Haslam said the British press

was obsessed with being first with the "news" at the expense of checking facts.

There was, he said, a "palace-Dallas syndrome" running through royal reporting in which the royal family was regarded as just another soap opera.

"They take on the sort of unreality of those characters," Haslam said.

The attack from Downing Street, Thatcher's official residence, came from her chief press secretary, Bernard Ingham, as he convalesced from a barrage of attacks on him personally over his role in the Westland helicopter affair.

"I like journalists in ones or twos — as distinct from the wolf pack," he said in a barbed speech to newspapermen and broadcasters.

The royal "scoops," usually involving girlfriends, boyfriends, engagements, breakups and love affairs, were under fire from Haslam for being simple fantasy.

Ingham, in his speech, was more concerned with subtler distortions of the truth.

"Insulation," he remarked, is "the branding iron of contemporary journalism." Editors, proven wrong, were as averse to printing corrections "as the teetotaler is to alcohol."

Ingham said: "The competitive commercial imperative puts a premium on entertainment and the packaging of the product."

Journalists were obsessed with interpretation and phoney logic: "Two plus two equals four can't be right because it's too simple — and anyway dead boring: an excess of malice."

"When it comes to checking," he added, "journalists have chosen to write first and verify not at all."

Ingham called for the restoration of the reporter, the journalist who simply stated the facts. He lauded the role in the United States of in-house "ombudsmen" who adjudicated on a paper's sins. The post is practically unknown in Britain.

## Progress floods life of Cyprus village

By Katherine McElroy

Reuters

ALASSA, Cyprus — Archaeologists are scouring ancient byways for artefacts of early civilisation before this nook of the Troodos mountains is flooded by the biggest dam in Cyprus.

A Bronze Age settlement, a Roman villa, a Byzantine site and the modern village of Alassa (population 200) will disappear soon beneath the waters of the massive Kourris dam.

The dam is the centrepiece of the 200-million-dollar "southern conveyor" project to bring water from the rainy western side of the island to the dry eastern half.

When finished, it will be one of the highest earth-filled dams in Europe towering 100 metres above the valley where the Kourris and Limnatis rivers meet about 60 miles southwest of the capital Nicosia.

Cypriot archaeologists, have already discovered and preserved for posterity many ancient artefacts and mosaics on sites that will be submerged forever.

Items include rare pottery, a gold-plated buckle and coins from the reign of seventh-century Byzantine emperor Heraclius.

One mosaic now in the Limassol Museum depicts the Greek love deities Aphrodite and Eros — Venus and Cupid to the Romans. Workers at first thought it was a Christian icon.

They also found pieces of a large clay storage jar repaired in antiquity with lead clamps, a method archaeologists dated to the late Bronze Age, several thousand years ago.

But an ancient site possibly used

as a fortified camp by Romans, and later by Byzantines during the seventh-century Arab invasions of Cyprus, will go under.



## Juventus remains on top

ROME (R) — Goalkeeper Stefano Tacconi and Frenchman Michel Platini shared the credit for a 2-1 win Sunday that kept European champions Juventus four points clear in the Italian League.

Juventus, leaders from the second week of the season, went close to dropping a point in an exciting match against Udinese, who showed something of their old form after an otherwise disappointing year.

But a second-half goal by Platini and a superb save by Tacconi in the dying minutes saved Juventus from a draw and kept them safely ahead of second-placed Roma, who beat Internazionale 3-1 despite missing several key players.

Juventus, chasing their 22nd league title, went 1-0 ahead in the ninth minute when winger Massimo Briaschi scored after collecting the ball as it rebounded off an Udinese defender.

Udinese, in danger of relegation, equalised 11 minutes

after the interval with a goal by midfielder Paolo Miano that took Tacconi by surprise.

Platini struck in the 65th minute, when winger Massimo Mauro beat two defenders to deliver the ball to him. Two minutes from time Tacconi made his splendid save from midfielder Andrea Carnevale.

Roma, decimated by suspensions and injuries, struggled off the added misfortune of two missed penalties by Brazilian midfielder Toninho Cerezo in front of a 60,000 crowd. Cerezo sent one wide and saw the second saved by Internazionale goalkeeper Walter Zenga.

Veteran center-forward Francesco Graziani, standing in for striker Roberto Pruzzo who was serving a one-match suspension,

scored twice within 10 minutes for Roma in the first half and Manuel Genoina added the third in the 85th minute.

Roma were also without Polish midfielder Zbigniew Boniek and two other suspended players and lost international winger Bruno Conti and defender Emidio Oddi during the game through injury.

West Germany's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge restored some international pride in the 62nd minute with his 13th goal of the season, putting him level with Pruzzo as leading scorer.

Milan, missing England's Ray Wilkins through suspension and Mark Hateley, recovering from a tonsils operation, moved up two places to fourth after a 1-1 draw against Verona.

## Weather disrupts French soccer programme

PARIS (R) — Heavy snowfalls and Siberian temperatures seriously disrupted Saturday night's French soccer programme with six out of 10 games postponed.

Among the casualties was the match involving league leaders Paris-Saint Germain, who did not bother travelling to Sochaux.

Nantes and Bordeaux, six points behind the Parisians, also could not play. Nantes called off their home match against neighbours Brest while Bordeaux were stranded at Nice airport.

## AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Results of basketball games played February 25-28

### Juniors

Jordan Express 25  
International Traders 24  
Istiklal Library 31  
Jordan Express 30

### Mids

Near East Equipment 31  
Marriott 50  
Intercon 31  
Intercon 36  
Marriott 48  
Near East Equipment 26

### Lego 17

Istiklal Library 16  
Lego 28  
International Traders 22

### Astra 28

Volvo 34  
Peugeot 27  
Volvo 29  
Astra 21  
Peugeot 25

## Seoul rules out joint Olympics with N.Korea

SAPPORO, Japan (AP) — Co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games, now slated to be held in Seoul, by North and South Korea is not possible, South Korea's sports minister has said.

"Based on the IOC (International Olympic Commission) charter... I believe a joint hosting is out of the question," Park Se-jik told reporters. He was visiting Sapporo to observe the first Winter Asian Games.

North Korea has threatened a possible Soviet Bloc boycott unless the North is given a half share in staging the games. The North contends that the South is not fit to be the host country.

The IOC has ruled out splitting the games, but has suggested a compromise including the transfer of some secondary, preliminary or

cultural events to the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

The two Koreas are scheduled to meet in June in Lausanne, Switzerland, for a third session of talks on the controversy.

"I believe the North will carefully take this (the Olympic charter and IOC resolution) into consideration and accept it," said Mr. Park in remarks translated from Korean to Japanese. He said he was "neither optimistic nor pessimistic" about the June talks.

The North has said it finds no provision in the Olympic charter that bars splitting of the games between two countries.

Concerning China's participation in the Seoul games, Mr. Park said, "the Seoul Olympic are open to all countries... it is my belief China will participate."

## Kathy Jordan upsets Navratilova

OAKLAND, California (R) — Unseeded Kathy Jordan handed world number one Martina Navratilova her first defeat since the U.S. Open last September to reach the final of the \$150,000 women's tennis classic Saturday night.

Jordan's 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 victory took two hours 16 minutes and was the first time in 13 meetings she had beaten Navratilova.

Jordan will meet fellow-American Chris Evert Lloyd in the final. Lloyd, the second seed, struggled before overcoming Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 7-5, 6-4 in a match lasting one hour and 45 minutes.

After her match with Navratilova, Jordan said: "I feel pretty good. I feel unbelievable. It's hard to describe."

Jordan, who earlier in the tou-

rnament had knocked out third seed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, admitted to being a little apprehensive going into the match.

"I was nervous, but not real bad because I had everything to gain and I had to look on it as an opportunity... to beat the number one player in the world. I came to the realization that what was the worst that could happen? I could lose, but it's no disgrace to lose to somebody like Martina."

It was a champion's performance by Jordan, who kept her emotions in check and served well.

"Generally speaking, I played lousy," Navratilova said. "I don't want to take anything away from Kathy, though, because she played a really good match, physically and tactically, but I obviously was not at the top of my

game."

Evert Lloyd survived her encounter with sixth seed Sukova, but not without a struggle.

One tactic that worked repeatedly against the tall Sukova was the lob.

"She played those lobs well," admitted Sukova. "I was more ready for her passing shots."

Evert Lloyd praised Sukova's performance, saying: "She was on tonight. She probably served at times better than she's ever done. She's certainly capable of winning a big tournament."

Sukova and American Bonnie Gadusek, seeded fourth in the doubles, later upset second-seeded Elise Burgin of the United States and Ros Fairbank of South Africa 6-0, 6-1 and will play the top seeds, Mandlikova and Wendy Turnbull of Australia, in the final.

## Sharari, FIFA president hold talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari Sunday met with the President of the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA). Dr. Joao Havelange.

The minister asked FIFA to offer the necessary support to the Jordan Football Association (JFA) to improve the standard of the football games in Jordan.

Dr. Havelange reviewed the FIFA achievements during the past year, which had been designated International Youth Year, during which the under-16 World Soccer Championship was held in China and the under 20 championship in France with the participation of 16 national teams.

The federation, he added, will also organize the World Cup Championship in Mexico in May with the participation of 24 teams three of which will be from Arab

countries, Iraq, Morocco and Algeria.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Sharari presented the FIFA president with the insignia of Al Hussein Youth City.

Dr. Havelange also toured the youth city and visited the Martyrs' Monument.

Attending the meeting were the Jordan Youth Organisation Director-General Mohammad Jameel Abu Al Tayyeb, the JFA President Sultan Majed Al Adwan

and the Al Hussein Youth City Director Issam Arida.

Dr. Havelange arrived in Amman Saturday for a four-day visit as a guest of the JFA.

The visit is part of the long-standing policy of Dr. Havelange, who has led FIFA for 12 years, to promote and strengthen football in all the nations of the world by meeting personally with national associations in an effort to assess needs and coordinate plans for the development of the sport.

## Karpov, Kasparov to hold rematch in London, Leningrad

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — A rematch between new world chess champion Garry Kasparov and his beaten rival, fellow Russian Anatoly Karpov, will be held in London and Leningrad from July 28, the International Chess Federation (FIDE) said Saturday.

The first 12 games will be in Britain and the remaining 12 in the Soviet Union, it said in statement. With 10 weeks play and a week for the switch in venue, the match should last until Oct. 11 at the latest.

The decision to hold the competition in two centres was made despite of FIDE's wish for the whole match to be in London.

FIDE President Florencio

Campomanes dismissed reports that his organisation had been engaged in a power struggle with the Soviet federation.

Campomanes told Reuters that a senior British chess official had told him problems over financing the London leg caused by the abolition of the Greater London Council (GLC), the city's locally-elected authority, had now been solved.

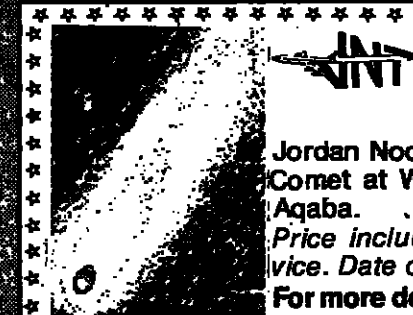
A decision over prize money would be taken in the near future, Campomanes said. London originally offered 1.8 million Swiss francs (\$900,000) prize money and Leningrad one million francs (\$500,000).

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Location: Western Weibdeh, behind Al Dustour newspaper  
Call: 610871

## FOR SALE

Used household furniture and unserviceable appliances, office equipment, and other miscellaneous items.

These items are available for inspection at the American Embassy warehouse, 7th Circle, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 5 and 6, 1986 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Bids will be accepted until Thursday, March 6, 1986, 4:00 P.M.

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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

## Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

THE STUD (Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 5:30, 8:30

## Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

PENITENTIARY (Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30







# Aquino seeks to heal wounds

## Ramos weeds out Marcos loyalists from army

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino called on the Philippine people Sunday to work to heal wounds caused by 20 years of devastation but warned there were still pockets of resistance by those loyal to ousted ruler Ferdinand Marcos.

At her first mass rally since becoming president, she also signed official decrees revoking some of the emergency arrest powers imposed under Marcos.

"Twenty years of oppression and repression have finally ended... ended by a revolution of peace, prayers, rosaries, radio and above all human courage," she said.

"I have never felt prouder to be a Filipino... but our struggle is not yet over. It has just begun."

Mrs. Aquino declared: "I will be magnanimous in victory but this does not mean an absence of justice. We are gathering evidence of human rights violations, violence and robbery."

She said the situation was not totally under control, warning: "There are still pockets of military and civilian resistance by loyalists (to Marcos)."

A sea of humanity engulfed the 53-year-old president, clad in a familiar primrose yellow dress, as she struggled to reach the bandstand in a central Manila park, a favoured site for political rallies. Police estimated the crowd at

well over half a million, but one official said: "It must be many, many more. I have never seen anything like it."

Among those on the stand were Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leading Roman Catholic prelate, and the new Armed Forces Chief, Gen. Fidel Ramos, who led the army rebellion eight days ago which swept Marcos, 68, from power.

Cardinal Sin called for vigilance against "those who want to slide back to the old and corrupt ways, those who want to force upon us the very things we have together rejected — violence and civil war and yet another kind of dictatorship."

He said: "The danger is not past, we must continue to work and pray, to be watchful unless the miracle is all in vain."

Wild cheering and cries of "Cory, Cory" interrupted Mrs. Aquino's 25-minute speech. The cardinal celebrated mass before she spoke.

His presence, along with that of dozens of bishops, nuns and pri-

ests, underlined the role the church will play in bringing the nation's new leader to unite people behind her.

The Philippines is Asia's only Christian country. About 80 per cent of its 54 million people are Roman Catholic.

The crowd stretched back from the grandstand and open stadium, across a main boulevard and into an adjacent park.

They waved yellow flags, balloons and portraits of Mrs. Aquino's husband Benigno, whose murder in August 1983 lit the fuse which led to the collapse of the Marcos government.

A notable absentee from the grandstand was Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who joined Gen. Ramos in leading the military rebellion against Marcos.

No reason was given but political sources said he might have found it embarrassing to appear in public with Mrs. Aquino at just that moment.

Gen. Ramos moved Sunday to weed out Marcos supporters from the Philippine Armed Forces but army spokesmen said there were no signs of a serious military threat to Mrs. Aquino's new government.

Gen. Ramos, who led the military rebellion eight days ago which toppled Mr. Marcos, announced that 23 extended-service

generals had been sacked.

They included not only military chiefs who stayed faithful to Marcos to the end or were serving long past retirement age — like Ramos's predecessor as chief of staff, Gen. Fabian Ver, who fled the country with Marcos — but also regional and divisional commanders whose loyalty to Mrs. Aquino was doubtful.

As Aquino continued efforts to build her government, squabbles emerged among rivals jockeying for jobs and the old ruling party tried to plan its next move.

Her government also appeared to have backed away from giving blanket freedom to political detainees arrested by the Marcos regime.

The first of about 550 known detainees have been freed. But a spokesman said four suspected Communist leaders — Jose Maria Sison, Bernabe Buscayno, Ruben Alegre and Alexander Berondo — would remain in custody pending review of their cases, apparently indicating army opposition to their release.

An army spokesman said there had been no reports of untoward troop movements in either the northern or southern Philippines where Marcos loyalists were feared to be massing.

# Soviet seaman who jumped ship may have been switched, report says

NEW YORK (R) — The Soviet seaman who jumped ship near New Orleans last year saying he wanted to defect, may not have been the same man who was later returned to Soviet officials after apparently changing his mind, the New York Times said Sunday.

Citing conflicting physical descriptions — non-matching handwriting samples, and surreptitious photos of the seaman taken by a navy lieutenant, the newspaper said allegations are being made that Soviet officials switched the seaman for another man before U.S. officials were able to interview him.

The attempted defection of Miroslav Medved on Oct. 24, led to a near diplomatic crisis, coming just two weeks before the Geneva summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The crisis was defused when Medved, only four days after having been returned by U.S. Border Patrol officers "kicking and screaming" to the Soviet freighter, told American officials he no longer wished to defect.

His sudden change of mind sparked speculation that Medved had been threatened, or had been drugged, or had even been switched for another man.

Officials from the U.S. State Department and the Soviet emb-

assy deny any possibility of such a switch, the New York Times report said.

But the newspaper said enough doubt has been raised to lead 60 U.S. Senators to call for a resolution re-opening the case in order to examine several pieces of evidence which include:

— The Border Patrol report of Medved before he was returned to the freighter describing him as 1.78 metres tall and 78.6 kilos, while a navy doctor's examination only 24 hours later described him as "short stature" and about 67.5 kilos.

— Reports that the seaman held at the Border Patrol office spoke perfect Ukrainian with a translator, but that the man interviewed later through a translator with U.S. officials preferred Russian and spoke less than perfect Ukrainian.

The conclusion by two independent handwriting analysts that handwriting samples supposedly taken from the same man on two different days were probably written by different people.

An apparent change in character from the terrified and deferential man who jumped ship, to the "arrogant and belligerent" seaman interviewed by U.S. officials on Oct. 28 and 29.

Finally, the New York Times reported that Navy Lt. James R. Gelitz took surreptitious pho-

tographs of the man as he was being accompanied to an interview with U.S. officials at the nearby naval facility. When the man who found Medved shortly after he had jumped into the Mississippi and swam ashore saw Lt. Gelitz's pictures, he said he thought the man in the picture was not the same man he had helped.

Boris Malakhov, a spokesman for the Soviet embassy in Washington called the idea of a switch "crazy," the newspaper said.

It quoted Mr. Malakhov as commenting: "It's crazy to think it was not Miroslav Medved who was interviewed."

The newspaper also said the embassy official reported that Medved was interviewed by the Soviet News Agency TASS after his return and that he had said he was "amused" by reports that he might be imprisoned or dead.

According to the report, spokesmen from both the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of State believe that the Soviet seaman who was returned was the same man who had jumped the Marshal Konev freighter.

But Republican Senator Gordon Humphrey from New Hampshire, who is leading the call for a Senate investigation told the New York Times: "Something smells fishy here."

# Sri Lankan rebels kill 3 soldiers, 2 civilians

COLOMBO (R) — Three soldiers and two civilians were killed in northern Sri Lanka Sunday by a landmine planted by Tamil separatists, the Defence Ministry said.

It said two other soldiers were wounded in the guerrilla attack on an army truck on routine patrol in Vavuniya district.

The attack followed bitter exchanges between Colombo and New Delhi over Sri Lanka's handling of the conflict between its minority Tamil and majority Sinhalese communities.

Acting Foreign Minister Tyrone Fernando, rejecting to charges by an Indian cabinet minister that Colombo was committing genocide against Tamils, said he would meet envoys from 11 countries to explain Colombo's position.

He said he had asked amb-

assadors and high commissioners of India, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives to meet him Monday.

Mr. Fernando declined to give details but ministry sources said he would detail steps taken by the government to try to end the fighting.

Indian External Affairs Minister B.R. Bhagat made the genocide charge last week in the Indian Parliament and said Colombo should ensure that fighting ended within a month.

Colombo reacted with an angry protest note and accused Mr. Bhagat of ignoring killings by Tamils of Sinhalese civilians.

The government also renewed allegations that separatists have training bases in southern India. New Delhi has denied the charges.

# Bangladesh opposition calls for anti-Ershad campaign

DHAKA (R) — A major Bangladesh opposition group Sunday called for non-payment of taxes and harassment of cabinet ministers in a campaign to oust President Hossain Muhammad Ershad.

The seven-party alliance said in a statement it was forced to launch the campaign because Gen. Ershad had ignored a call to resign by Feb. 28 and hand power to a caretaker government.

"We are taking recourse to direct action because all our efforts to achieve democracy through constitutional movements have fallen on deaf ears," the statement said.

It said alliance workers would resist all activities of the military government, persuade people not to pay taxes and seize the offices of government ministers and "harass

them on the streets."

The call came hours after Gen. Ershad rejected an opposition ultimatum to step down, saying he was still firmly in power.

Opposition parties have urged Gen. Ershad to step down before the polls, saying that elections might not be free and fair while he retains power.

Meanwhile at least 2,000 people were made homeless and 40 injured when fire razed part of a workers' residential area Saturday night at Khulna, southern Bangladesh, police said.

Hospital sources said more than 10 people, including five children, were in critical condition. Firemen took nearly two hours to extinguish the blaze, which started in a kitchen and spread quickly.

# U.S. report to endorse force against terrorism

NEW YORK (R) — A U.S. report to be released on Thursday will recommend retaliating with "a judicious employment of force" against known and located "terrorists," the New York Times said Sunday.

Quoting Reagan administration officials, the Times said the report, written by Vice President George Bush's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, would rule out random retaliation against countries hosting terrorists.

But it would urge the death penalty for anyone who killed an American citizen, increase the budget for buying information and give U.S. citizenship and protection to informers.

In broad outline, the report "more or less keeps to the current policy lines," the Times said, and the much publicised differences between Secretary of State George Shultz, advocating more force, and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, urging caution were not addressed.

According to the Times, "the report states that a successful deterrent strategy may require judicious employment of force," but this is qualified by the statement that it is against American principles "to engage in random retaliation," administration officials said.

# Pakistan seeks to uphold pace for normal ties with India

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan says it wants to continue recently-gained momentum towards normalising relations with India, despite a chorus of Pakistani press charges Sunday that New Delhi is back-tracking.

President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq discussed the current state of the often tense relations between the two neighbours with Indian Ambassador S.K. Singh Saturday in the Punjab province capital of Lahore, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported.

It said Gen. Zia asked the ambassador, who is expected to visit New Delhi this week, to convey a message of goodwill to Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

"He (Zia) expressed the hope that the momentum for improvement of bilateral relations... will be maintained," it said.

But Pakistani newspapers Sunday accused India of trying to stall the normalisation process, re-

activated by a meeting between Gen. Zia and Mr. Gandhi in New Delhi on Dec. 17.

The talks, at which the two leaders pledged not to attack each other's nuclear sites, were followed by a series of meetings between senior officials to prepare for a planned visit to Pakistan by Mr. Gandhi in the first half of this year.

Talks were also held to try to reconcile rival drafts of a proposed peace treaty between the two countries, which have fought three wars since their independence in 1947.

The press comments were sparked by statements by Indian External Affairs Minister B.R. Bhagat rejecting Islamabad's claim to a disputed Himalayan glacier, criticising Pakistani arms purchases from the United States and talking of differences in perception about non-attack on nuclear installations.

# British Queen severs all constitutional links with Australia

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II signed legislation Sunday severing virtually all remaining constitutional links with Britain, although she remains Australia's monarch.

Earlier in the day, the Queen had arrived for her 12-day tour of Australia. About 2,000 well-wishers had turned out to see the monarch, whose recent visit to New Zealand was dogged by protests.

The Queen signed an act of parliament in a ceremony at Government House and presented Prime Minister Bob Hawke with a copy of a similar bill enacted recently by the British parliament.

Under the acts, which come into operation Monday, Australian citizens will no longer send appeals to the privy council in London, and the final court of appeal will be high court in this country.

In addition, the British parliament will lose its powers over Australian states. British legislation such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 will no longer be in effect.

The validity act had restricted the legislative powers of the states to repeal or update old laws.

But under the new legislation, Queen Elizabeth II remains Queen of Australia.

Earlier, in a short ceremony, a 21-gun salute was fired as the Queen and Prince Philip were greeted by Mr. Hawke and Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen.

While in Australia, she will be involved in events celebrating the state of South Australia's 150th birthday and the 74th anniversary of the Royal Australian Navy.

# U.S. evangelist accuses democrat chief of 'bigotry'

NASHVILLE (R) — American television evangelist and possible presidential candidate Pat Robertson ended a Republican Party gathering here by accusing a Democratic leader of "virulent anti-Christian bigotry."

Robertson's fire was directed at a fund-raising letter in which Democratic National Chairman Paul Kirk called him the head of an extremist coalition of the religious and political right who wants to impose its religious views on the country.

In his own letter, which he read Saturday to nearly 2,000 delighted southern Republicans gathered here for a look at potential Republican presidential contenders, Robertson challenged Kirk to a televised debate.

"You engaged in what I regrettably consider to be virulent anti-Christian bigotry," Robertson said of Kirk's fund-raising letter.

"They (Democrats) are making an integral part of policy an attack on Evangelicals," Robertson told reporters Sunday. "He built up a straw man, made me look like an idiot and says we're going to stand against this monster," he complained.

But Robertson got little sympathy from fellow presidential hopeful Senate Republican leader Robert Dole, who seemed to suggest the preacher just wanted publicity.

"I could challenge them both to a debate and then I'd get some headlines. But it's too early. It's only 1986," Mr. Dole joked to reporters.

In Washington, a Democratic Party spokesman was quick to respond to the remarks, accusing Robertson of trying to "shield his radical political views by portraying them as religious beliefs."

The letter addressed Pat Robertson's right-wing political agenda, not his religious views or those of any American," the spokesman said.

Although most analysts think Robertson is not likely to get the Republican mantle there is a growing belief he could win many primary election votes by drawing on the support of the 16 million people who watch his daily television programme, on which social, religious and political issues are discussed.

The exchange of charges rang down the curtain on a two-day candidate "cattle show" — mass appearances before potential backers — in which at least seven potential presidential candidates showed their wares.

Although the first presidential primary voting is two years away, the conclave took on some of the air of a full-fledged nominating convention — replete with campaign buttons, funny hats and country music.

Former Senate majority leader Howard Baker paid the conclave as a forum to announce the first exploratory presidential campaign committee of 1988 and like most of the other contenders observed it was not too early to think about who would follow Ronald Reagan.

Dole probably spoke for all with the observation: "The White House might be a nice place to relocate."

The conference also heard from Vice President George Bush, New York Representative Jack Kemp, former Delaware Governor Pierre Du Pont, and former Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

No polls were taken to reveal candidate strength, but talks with conference participants suggested at least some support for just about everybody.



# Dubai police seize 2.5 tonnes of hashish

DUBAI (R) — Dubai police have seized 2.5 tonnes of hashish, and they said it was the biggest single drugs haul ever in the Gulf. Local newspapers quoted Dubai Police chief as saying 2,500 kilograms with a street value of 50 million dirhams (\$14 million), were discovered after a tip-off from Pakistani authorities. He said the gang, headed by a 39-year-old Belgian, used Dubai as a transit point and had connections in two other Gulf countries, as well as in Pakistan and Europe. The other four arrested included a Pakistani, another Belgian, his British wife and a Dutchman, all Dubai residents. Officials say Dubai, whose port and airport are among the Gulf's busiest, has emerged as a major drug transshipment point between Pakistan and Europe in recent years.

# Former slave marries at 119 years

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — The dream of Waldomiro Da Silva, a 119 year old former slave, came true when his eight-year love affair with Iracema Lacerda, 65, ended in marriage at a Catholic Church here. The couple arrived at the church by stagecoach, ahead of a mile-long caravan of guests. Edio Costa, great grandson of Da Silva's former master, handled preparations for the elaborate ceremony. After Da Silva and Iracema were pronounced man and wife, more than 200 guests were offered a typical Brazilian "feijoada," or wedding feast, which included beans, rice, flour and sausages. Da Silva, to prove that he is actually 119 years old, took his birth certificate to church. He was born in 1867. Slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888.

# Old Filipino politician shaves his beard

MANILA (R) — Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra is one of the newest faces in government — he had his beard shaved after sporting it for 14 years. Mitra, 58, was one of the first opposition leaders detained when ex-President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in September 1972. He vowed he would let his beard grow as long as Marcos remained in power. When Marcos was deposed last Tuesday one of the first things Mitra did was to get a clean shave. Hardly anyone recognised him when he was introduced the following day by new President Corazon Aquino as her agriculture minister.

# Cat Stevens launches Islamic charity

LONDON (R) — Former international pop star Cat Stevens, now a bearded Muslim in flowing robes, launched "Muslim Aid" to mobilize the Islamic World in the fight against world poverty. Stevens, who goes by the name Yusuf Islam, told a news conference in London his charity would start fund-raising among Britain's estimated 1.5 million Muslims. Muslim Aid is the first Islamic charity in the West where Christian-dominated relief organisations provide the bulk of funds to relieve Third World poverty. The fund-raising campaign would later be extended outside Britain to obtain cash from Islamic countries, he said. "We hope especially to motivate and mobilise Muslims to contribute more towards the international relief effort, to do their bit in participating positively towards the alleviation of sufferings and distress all over the world," Islam said.

# Chinese women suffer discrimination

PEKING (R) — Chinese women still face frequent discrimination in work and social life despite big strides towards sexual equality since the Communists came to power in 1949, Peking Review magazine said. An editorial said lingering feudal ideas were holding back the emancipation of women, who often lacked a spirit of enterprise. It said that, to help women live fuller lives, China should build more nurseries, kindergartens and canteens, produce more instant foods and encourage the socialisation of household chores. Women now formed 36 per cent of the workforce, against 7.5 per cent in 1949, but they were heavily under-represented in some key jobs, it said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### PLAYING THE ODDS

North-South vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A 7 2  
♥ A 6 3 2  
♦ K J 8  
♣ K J 8

EAST  
♠ K 10 5  
♥ K 10 5  
♦ A J 9 5 4 2  
♣ A 9 5 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 3 ♣ 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass  
6 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

Preemptive bidding is a two edged sword. Sometimes it will achieve its objective and prevent the opponents from reaching their optimum contract. Occasionally, however, it will push the opponents into an inferior contract that cannot be defeated as the cards lie. Here is an example from the recent International Team Trials held in Memphis, Tenn.

After West's three diamond preempt, North had no convenient method to describe his good hand. He might have tried three hearts, but a raise to four hearts would have left him on the horns of a

dilemma — should he pass or show his spade support? Since three spades would have been competitive, he compromised by jumping to four spades. That, not surprisingly, got North very interested in slam. When his club cue bid elicited a heart cue bid from his partner, South leaped to slam, little dreaming that his trump suit had a hole.

In response to his partner's lead directing double, West led a heart. Heavier realized that there was no way that he could avoid a diamond loser — he did not have the entries to set up and cash a long heart after drawing trumps. Therefore, the fate of the slam was going to depend on the trump finesse.

To cater for a 3-0 trump break, declarer won the ace of hearts in dummy and led the jack of spades. Had East not covered, declarer would have run the jack. When East covered and the 3-0 split was revealed, it was a simple matter to cross to the heart with a club and take the marked finesse for the ten of trumps.

In the other room declarer also made the technically correct play in the trump suit. However, his side was only in five spades, and he suffered a substantial loss on the hand even though he made the same number of tricks as his opponent.

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — Thousands mourned slain Prime Minister Olof Palme at a moving torchlight ceremony as a grief-stricken nation shed its traditional festive and Swedes united in an unaccustomed show of public emotion.

From the moment that a radio announcer broke the news to announce the murder in a trembling voice, Swedes have been trying to grasp that an assassin's bullet struck in a country where political violence is virtually unknown.

"It cannot happen here. Not in Sweden," has been the recurring motif in countless public reactions ranging from stunned ministers to weeping schoolgirls.

More than 10,000 people in a subdued mood packed Stockholm's main square on the site where Palme had frequently stood to demonstrate against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam during the 1970s. "You live, you live, you live," many placards read.

People wept openly in a general outpouring of grief unprecedented in a country where public displays of emotion are usually frowned upon.

Deeply-ingrained taboos were swept aside as Swedes spoke with complete strangers in the streets of Stockholm, seeking to grasp the implications of Mr. Palme's assassination.

The shooting has brutally disturbed a society which had been largely spared the guerrilla attacks suffered by other countries in the 1970s and 1980s.

"We mourn desperately and helplessly. Despair is a halted the

nation," Foreign Minister Sten Anderson told the gathered crowd, most of whom bared their heads as a sign of respect despite freezing temperatures.

Flags flew at half mast outside the European Disarmament Conference building on the square — a fitting tribute to Mr. Palme's dedicated work as an arms control campaigner.

Many commentators called the murder a watershed in the country's modern history. "Sweden will never be the same again," said Conservative leader Ulf Adelsohn, who had been one of Mr. Palme's fiercest political opponents.

Bishop Lars Carlzon told a special service in a cathedral a stone's throw away from Mr. Palme's flat the entire nation was in shock. "We feel despair and sorrow," he said.

Giant queues wound around government offices as crowds waited for hours to sign a book of condolences in the cabinet office from which Mr. Palme had governed Sweden for 11 years.

On the site of his assassination, near the concert hall where Sweden each year awards the Nobel Prizes, lay a carpet of flowers thrown by ordinary citizens.

The terrorist group claiming responsibility for the murder of Mr. Palme is a shadowy organisation that authorities say sprang from West Germany's notorious Red Army Faction.

The Holger Meins Commando, named after one of the original members of the Red Army Faction, seemed to have disappeared

from the terrorist scene after committing only one other spectacular, murderous act in Stockholm more than a decade ago.

If Saturday's claim of responsibility is genuine, Mr. Palme's murder could be seen as an act of revenge by the group for his government's deportation of it from Sweden years ago.

But West German officials stressed Saturday that it was not immediately known whether the claim of responsibility was real.

"I cannot evaluate this claim," Interior Ministry spokesman Hans-Guenther Kowalski told the Associated Press by telephone in Bonn.

"Anyone can use Holger Meins' name," he added.

On April 24, 1975, six terrorists calling themselves the Holger Meins Commando occupied the West German embassy in the Swedish capital.

It was the first time the world had heard of the group. Its members said they were part of the leftist-terrorist Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang, and they had named themselves after a martyr of that group who had died in a prison hunger strike the year before.

They demanded the release of 26 imprisoned comrades back in West Germany. When Bonn refused to meet those demands, the terrorists killed two of their hostages and set off explosives which ignited a fire in the embassy.

Swedish police stormed the building. In the siege, one of the terrorists died. The other five were

arrested and deported to West Germany on a Swedish plane.

One of those extradited, Siegfried Hauser, was seriously injured, and died in Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison soon after his arrival. In Sweden, some critics blamed the Palme government for his death, saying he should not have been flown out in his condition.

The remaining four terrorists are serving life sentences in West German prisons.

After the 1975 embassy attack, the Holger Meins Commando was not heard from until Saturday, when an anonymous caller told an international news agency in London that the group had killed Mr. Palme.

He said "you can check the history books for why this was carried out" — a possible reference to the Swedish government's role in 1975.

The Red Army Faction tried unsuccessfully to exact revenge on Sweden at least once before, Swedish and West German authorities say.

In 1977 Swedish police unmasked a plan by another terrorist group with links to the Red Army Faction to kidnap Sweden's Immigration Minister Anna-Greta Leijon. She had decided to extradite the Holger Meins Commando terrorists in 1975.

The ring-leader of